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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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12 Feb. 1885

SOME

By J. D. O.

OFFICE OF "THE BOOKSELLER."

1881.

The following account of French Bibliographies has no pretensions to completeness, but it will serve as an introduction to the subject, and as a useful key to those who may desire to extend their researches.

One Hundred and Sixty Copies printed.

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SOME FRENCH BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

[*Reprinted from THE BOOKSELLER.*]



VERY visitor to a public library must be struck by the ignorance of the way to use the clues to those labyrinths of shelves which is shown even by the majority of literary men. Librarians are constantly pestered with "Give me the catalogue!" though the latter is the very last thing which students want. It has with truth been said, "Everybody can use a revolver, but to handle a cannon takes a trained artilleryman." So it is with these catalogues; they are the "Woolwich Infants" of literature. The best clues to libraries are elsewhere. They are to be found in notes where authorities are cited, in the rubrics of reviews, and in bibliographies.

It is this ignorance of the use of bibliographies which keeps these guide-books so rare and so dear. Their sale is notoriously so limited that a man might as reasonably hope to make a

living by putting Newton's "Principia" into blank verse as by writing bibliographies. They are to be found in scarcely one private library, and a glance at the titles under "Books Wanted" in literary periodicals, will show how carelessly booksellers themselves read the announcements of publications and their brethren's catalogues. Slack as is the demand for bibliographies, they themselves form a library in nearly every language, and he who would catalogue them has no embarrassment but superabundant wealth; unless he annoy himself by considering whether he ought to adopt the chronological, or the alphabetical, or the systematic, or some other method. We do not vex ourselves with such contentions, for our object is to introduce readers to some French bibliographies, in the manner which we believe to be most convenient. We shall begin by pointing out the great sources of the bibliography of contemporary literature, next the less general bibliographies, and lastly, the general bibliographies.

The foremost place belongs to *La Bibliographie de la France*, the great reservoir from which all bibliographers of contemporary French literature have drawn the best part of their works. This valuable periodical first appeared on the 4th Dec., 1810. Its title was *Journal Général de l'Imprimerie et de la Librairie*. Napoleon confiscated all periodicals by a decree dated 11th

Sept., 1811; and this bibliography ceased to appear with its number of the 30th Sept., 1811. It is not considered as a part of *La Bibliographie de la France*, and is not sold with the latter. It is very rarely met with. It contains the titles of 2,548 works. Only thirty-one days elapsed before its successor appeared, the property of the Government, *La Bibliographie de l'Empire Français*, which was published on the 1st Nov., 1811. As soon as its publication was resolved on, the Director of the Press appointed Beuchot its editor, and he kept this post until 1848. Adrien Jean Quentin Beuchot was born in Paris, 13th March, 1773. He early lost his father, a lawyer, and went to Lyons when seven or eight years old; where he was sent to the Oratorians' Collège de la Trinité, which he quitted for a stool in a notary's office. His mother, alarmed to see men becoming daily more and more mere food for powder, made him quit pen for scalpel, that, if he could not escape the battle-field, he at least should appear on it only after the strife had ended and surgeons had been summoned to mend the limbs which generals had broken. Scalpel was as little to his taste as sword; those fingers were made for pen, and to the notary's office he returned, though not to stay there long. Poverty drove him in 1801 back to Paris, where he entered a bookshop, added something to his paltry salary by making biographical researches, by contributing to *Le*

Courrier des Spectacles, and even by trying his fortune as a dramatist. He wrote, too, some squibs on the Exhibition of the Fine Arts of l'An X., and on Laujon, a song-writer, whose election as a member of the French Institute he in vain tried to defeat. These literary efforts led, in 1808, to an invitation to write obituary notices for *La Décade Philosophique*, in whose office he made the acquaintance of the more eminent literary men of the day—social relations which served him well, for they introduced him to Michaud, who, in 1810, invited him to contribute to “*La Biographie Universelle*,” of which he at once became the most active contributor, until the publication of the forty-eighth volume, when he quarrelled with Michaud, and ceased to contribute. It was Beuchot's fate to quarrel with everybody; and yet, under his cold and abrupt manners, it is generally agreed that an excellent, though too tetchy, heart beat, and his conversation charmed all his companions; but he was a man who easily took offence and never forgave. While faithfully discharging his duties as editor of *La Bibliographie de la France*, he found time not only to be the most active contributor to Michaud's “*Biographie*,” but to bring out “*Le Dictionnaire Historique de Bayle*” (Paris, 1820–21), in 16 vols., 8vo,* with a preface

* Where, in these pages, the place of publication is not mentioned, Paris must be understood; where the number of volumes is not given, the work is in one volume.

valuable alike for its biographical and bibliographical information, and to prepare the edition of "Les Œuvres de Voltaire," in 72 vols., 8vo, the last volume of which appeared in Paris in 1841, and to which his name will be for ever attached. The librarian of the Chamber of Deputies died in 1833. Beuchot had from his youth been intimate with Casimir Perier; the latter, then Prime Minister, hastened to offer the agreeable sinecure to Beuchot, who was elected librarian Jan. 18th, 1834, and made master of a library of 70,000 volumes, containing among them the autograph manuscripts of many works of J. J. Rousseau, and the office made him master of the pleasantest lodgings in Paris, with quite a large salary. In 1827 Beuchot had married his only daughter to Louis Barbier (of whom more presently); her death, which occurred in 1839, was the deepest sorrow of Beuchot's life. Questions of money, soon after her departure, estranged him from his son-in-law, whom he for three years annually attacked in a virulent pamphlet. Great as the merits of Beuchot's edition of Voltaire confessedly are, no student can consult the pages which this gifted man added to *La Bibliographie de la France* without thinking that here is to be found the honour of his life, and subscribing to one of his biographers' opinion, that "Beuchot was one of the men of France the most versed in knowledge of the literary history of his country." The channels of bibliographical

information are now deeper, wider, fuller, and more numerous than in those days. *La Bibliographie de la France* is now owned by the French trade; nevertheless this periodical, while Beuchot was its editor, was every way superior to the volumes which have been added to the series since he broke relations with it. He gave obituary notices, reports of book auctions, announcements of foreign publications, statistics of books and newspapers, brief criticisms, and tables of the contents of *La Bibliographie de la France* for the current year. One of these tables gave an alphabetical list of the works, under the author's name, if the title-page bore it; the other table gave the works alphabetically under their title; the last table gave the works classed by subjects. After Beuchot's retirement, Marette became editor, and framed the first and second tables from 1848 to 1856; but the third table was framed by R. Merlin from 1848 to 1851; by Champagnac in 1852 and 1853; by Rabuteaux from 1854 to 1856. In this year the Paris publishers, who had just organised themselves into a club, bought *La Bibliographie de la France*. They discontinued all tables except one, which gave an alphabetical list of the works published during the twelvemonth, under the author's name, or under the title of the work if it bore no author's name. The late Victor Masson, the well-known publisher, was the editor of the periodical from 1856 to 1866, and he framed the

alphabetical table. In 1866, yielding to the complaints made (nobody complained more pertinaciously than J. C. Brunet), the third table, which gave the works classed by subjects, was re-established, but the second table continued to be merged in the first, and it must be confessed, with no inconvenience. M. Blanchot was in 1856 elected secretary of the Trade's Club; he has since 1866 been editor of *La Bibliographie*, and has framed both tables. Unfortunately, there are deplorable deficiencies in this periodical. It does not contain all the works published out of Paris. Beuchot tried his best to repair this deficiency, and since the periodical has come into possession of the Trade's Club, publishers have incessantly appealed to the Government to see that the copyright law is faithfully enforced in the provinces. All these efforts have been in vain. Many of the works published in the provinces are pocketed, or sold, or thrown into the garret by the local clerk, to the loss of *La Bibliographie* (which draws all titles from the publishing office of the Ministry of the Interior, that never hears of these provincial publications), and to the still greater loss of *La Bibliothèque Nationale*, in the Rue Richelieu, which is by law entitled to one copy of every work published in France. Neither does *La Bibliographie* contain one title of any Parliamentary paper issued, nor one title of the public papers issued by the Ministries, nor the titles of all the publications

made by the National Printing Office. To the historical and political student these are embarrassing deficiencies.

Every library has not these sixty-eight volumes. There are within easier reach guide-books to this collection ; but the drawback to the majority of them is, that their contents are given alphabetically under authors' names ; so the student must know the author's name before he can use them, or he must read them through. All of these guide-books are deficient, besides, in their omission of all works which have no authors' names, such as *annuaires*, *annales*, *mémoires*, *recueils* and the like, rich mines of information to be found nowhere else.

The foremost place among these guides belongs to Joseph Marie Quérard, by right of merit and of misfortune. Time ambled as gently with the majority of bibliographers, who figure in this litany, as Time ambles "with a rich man who has not the gout, or with a priest who does not know Latin." They were by inheritance independent of fortune, or they were ensconced for life in some great public library, and exonerated from all thought of daily butcher, baker, and milkman's bills, and of landlord's quarterly rent. Far different was poor Quérard's lot. He probably never knew for the last five-and-twenty years of his life, when he rose in the morning, how he should get his daily bread. "Bad luck is misconduct : " so be it ; and yet one cannot

help sorrow that some allowance was not made for nerves lacerated by long struggle in vain for hours of quiet study. When one considers the men who, since 1840, have found good salary and comfortable lodgings under the roofs of public libraries in Paris, one cannot help regretting that a chair and a bedchamber were not somewhere found for poor Quérard, grievous as his faults may have been. Misfortunes could not cool his ardour, for he was a Breton. Those Welshmen of France (for Brittany is the Wales of France) have often been likened to their native land; as if its granite and oaks had contributed something of their hardness and ruggedness to these men's characters. Quérard was born in Rennes, on Christmas Day, 1797. His parents were very poor. His education was such as a Breton school, 83 years ago, could give to a boy whom poverty wrenched from the teacher when ten years old and bade him support himself. In 1807, he was employed in a bookshop of Rennes. He became at once enamoured of letterpress. When fifteen (1812), he got a situation in a Paris bookshop, where he so ardently improved all his opportunities that he was offered when two-and-twenty a situation in a bookshop at Vienna, where he remained five years (1819-24). This step moulded all his life. He was obliged to learn German and English; the calls of business forced him to become acquainted with German and French bibliography; he became familiar

with the patient, thorough, accurate methods of Germany. No wonder that he was scarcely at home at Vienna, when he thought of writing a bibliography, and began to amass materials for the work. He returned to France on purpose to bring out "*La France Littéraire ; ou, Dictionnaire Bibliographique des Savants, Historiens et Gens de Lettres de la France, ainsi que des Littérateurs étrangers qui ont écrit en Français, plus particulièrement pendant les XVIII. et XIX. Siècles.*" Its first volume was issued in 1826. This bibliography, as its title-page shows, covers much more ground than *La Bibliographie de la France* ; it is a general survey of French literature. The success of this work was so great that publishers at once closed with Quérard's offer to give it a supplement. The ambiguous word "publishers" is advisedly used, for some obscurity rests upon this transaction. The title-page of the first volume of this supplement bore Daguin Frères (these foremost and most conspicuous), Firmin Didot Frères, and Audot as its publishers. All biographers speak of Firmin Didot Frères as the sole publishers ; Querard mentions that this firm paid him only 4s. 6d. the printed page for his labour, and that his contract with Daguin Frères was a literal copy of his contract with Firmin Didot Frères. The title of this supplement is : "*La Littérature Française Contemporaine, XIX. Siècle, renfermant, 1°. Par ordre alphabétique de Noms d'Auteurs,*

l'Indication Chronologique des Publications originales des Écrivains Français regnicoles et étrangers, et celle des Éditions et Traductions Françaises des Ouvrages des Auteurs étrangers vivants, imprimés en France pour le premier fois depuis le commencement de ce siècle ; 2°. Une Table des Livres anonymes et polyonymes qui, par leurs Publications, appartiennent à cette Époque ; 3°. Une Table des Sujets." The first volume was published in 1840. It at once led to a misunderstanding between the author and Messrs. Firmin Didot Frères. The contract stipulated that the work should be in three volumes. The manuscript of the first volume showed that, if Quérard continued to give each author great space, this stipulation could not be fulfilled. Remonstrances were made ; but they were seen to have been vain when Quérard brought the manuscript of a portion of the second volume, and the publishers found he had gone less than half way through the letter B. The contract provided that all disputes should be settled by arbitration. Arbitrators were chosen and they unanimously decided against Quérard. He was ousted and the work entrusted to other hands. His share was the first volume and the first 282 pages of the second volume ; the remainder of this volume and all the third volume were written by F. Bourquelot and Ch. Louandre ; the latter quitted the work in 1848, and the remainder of the work (save from page

369 of the fourth volume to page 496 of the fifth volume, where he was aided by Alfred Maury), was written by F. Bourquelot. It has already been said the first volume was published in 1840. The sixth, and last, volume appeared in 1857. In 1845, Daguin Frères became bankrupt. Quérard asserts (apparently without foundation of truth) that one of these brothers tried to recover some of his lost money by becoming sole author of "*La Littérature Française Contemporaine.*" They entered upon a malignant warfare in the courts. Daguin attempted to enforce a stipulation of the contract by which Quérard had most heedlessly bound himself, in the event of being discarded from the publication, to surrender into Daguin's possession all the materials which he (Quérard) had amassed to write the work. Daguin got a judgment, which awarded him all he sought and sentenced Quérard to pay heavy damages, or to be imprisoned for five years in the Debtors' Gaol. After lying for three months in this prison, an appeal, which had been taken, quashed this judgment and restored liberty to Quérard upon his payment of £64, which was a fortune to the poor bibliographer, whose sole source of income was a pension of £40 a-year, which Guizot had granted to him. It is to be regretted that Firmin Didot Frères had not allowed Quérard to continue the work. Nobody who has looked into it will think their objection, that his biographies were too long, valid. Con-

vincing as is the voice of profit-and-loss account, the publishers of Ducange's "Dictionary of the Library of Greek Authors," of Bochart's "Dictionnaire Français-Arabe," of "Thesaurus Græcæ Linguae," of Champollion's "Grammaire" and "Dictionnaire Egyptien," and of more than one other work whose gains are rather honour than gold, ought not to have hesitated to have given a bibliographer like Quérard *carte blanche*, and let him write on it what he pleased.

Quérard left gaol a ruined and a soured man. Thenceforward his pen became a two-edged sword; his ink, gall. He became a very Ishmael of letters, whose hand was against every man and every man's hand was against him. His especial delight was to tease his successors, the editors of "La Littérature Française Contemporaine," by detecting their errors, by exposing their negligence, by challenging their ignorance, by censuring their slips. Another incident added *coloquintida* to his gall. While preparing his first bibliography, he had, as he examined the catalogue of the great library in Rue Richelieu, read: "Herself. The Memoirs of a Young Lady, by." When asked the cause of his laughter, he pointed to this line of the catalogue. It had been written by the under-librarian. It was erased next day, but the blunderer never forgot or forgave Quérard's merry laughter. About the time of the latter's release from gaol, the former had risen to be librarian. Quérard

asked for a situation in the library. The librarian insultingly answered : "We give situations in the Library only to people to whom we know we may confide books." Some years afterwards Quérard applied to Villemain, then Minister of Public Instruction, to bestow on him an office in some public library. His petition was supported by some of the most considerable people of the literary world of Paris. The petition contained a *lapsus calami*. Villemain (a creature of venom, all compact) read the petition in his wonted supercilious way, and, as he handed it to his secretary, put a finger under the pen's slip, and said : "Here is my answer." Trifles light as air are continually making and undoing men. A falling apple challenged Newton to explain its downward flight, and led him to the law of gravitation. A pin picked up made Laffitte a great banker. Prim saw Queen Isabella put thumb on nose and twirl fingers at his back, all unconscious of a tell-tale mirror ; he vowed her dethronement.

Quérard's next publication was a mere experiment to see whether public favour (if such an expression may, except in an ironical sense, be used in connection with a bibliography) would warrant a publisher to issue "*Auteurs Déguisés de la Littérature Française au XIX. Siècle.*" It was a mere pamphlet of 84 8vo pages, and was only a reprint of contributions made to several periodicals ; it was brought out in 1845.

It was followed by "Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Polyonymes et Anonymes de la Littérature Française, 1780-1850." The Revolution of February was fatal to this work. When that tempest smote France, only three numbers of this dictionary had appeared: the first in 1846, the third in 1847. They went from A to Almanachs; and it was never afterwards resumed; for while Quérard was seeing it through the press, he had in the printer's hands a work which, may be, his soured spirit found more congenial, as aqua fortis is not more biting than some of this book's ink. Nos. 1-4 bore on their covers this title: "Les Auteurs Apocryphes, Supposés, Déguisés, Plagiaires, et les Éditeurs Infidèles," &c.; but afterwards the definitive title of the work became: "Des Supercheries Littéraires Dévoilées; Galerie des Auteurs Apocryphes, Supposés, Déguisés, Plagiaires, et des Éditeurs Infidèles de la Littérature Française pendant les Quatre Derniers Siècles." The first volume, an 8vo, appeared in 1845. The fifth and last (it contained the tables) in 1856. It made the poor author legions of enemies, for he spared nobody. One of his victims brought a suit and recovered £80 costs, which so terrified his printers that they refused to go on with the work unless he assigned them his pension to secure them against law costs. The elder Disraeli's works are not more interesting, Accum's "Adulterations" are not

more astonishing than this alphabetical list of the frauds practised in literature's domains. No detective, even in fiction, has ever shown more marvellous instinct in following a scent, acuter intuition of rogues' logic, more adroitness in splicing clue to clue till a thread was made which surely guided, though labyrinth after labyrinth lay between, from crime to criminal than Quérard in this work. These qualities appear all the more wonderful while one considers how many channels of information bad blood had closed to him. When Sainte Beuve wrote an article, he was almost vexed by the avalanche of particulars, some of them of the most secret character, with which readers overwhelmed him. It was notorious that many persons by position, or connection, or by studies, well qualified to help Quérard, so far from lending a hand, threw obstacles in his way to truth. He almost concurrently brought out (one had thought this great work had exhausted an author's strength), "*Les Écrivains Pseudonymes et autres Mystificateurs de la Littérature Française, pendant les Quatre Derniers Siècles Restitués à leurs Véritables Noms*," dated 1854, but the first numbers were published in 1853. The biographical notices became so important that, after the earlier numbers, Quérard styled this volume on a fly-leaf: "*La France Littéraire. T. XI.: Corrections; Additions; Auteurs Pseudonymes et Anonymes Dévoilés. T. 1.*"

The second volume (whose first number appeared in 1859) bore on a fly-leaf "*La France Littéraire; T. XII. : XIX Siècle. T. 2.*" In this way he made these two volumes a portion of his first work. A public subscription for his benefit was set on foot in 1855. He used the money collected (it was an inconsiderable sum) to establish a bibliographical magazine, which had no success except in recruiting enemies to him. A lawsuit led to its disappearance before it could celebrate its second birthday. This magazine, *Le Quérard*, forms 2 vols., 8vo. Quérard contributed to *La Revue Bibliographique* (1839), to *Le Moniteur de la Librairie* (1843-44), and to *Le Bibliothécaire* (1844).

After his death, Pierre Gustave Brunet brought out these posthumous works: "*Livres Perdus et Exemplaires Uniques*" (1 vol. 8vo, Bordeaux, 1872), and "*Livres à Clef*" (1 vol. 8vo, Bordeaux, 1873). When, in 1847, J. C. Brunet received the red ribbon of the Legion of Honour, Quérard thought himself equally entitled to the reward, and applied for it—the custom in France. He, year after year, saw it bestowed on obscurity, on unworthiness: it was not for him. He received it eighteen years afterwards, only fourteen weeks before his death; it was for his coffin, not for his coat. He had in the press, at his death, the second edition of "*Les Supercheries Littéraires*," but he lived to see only the first number issued. He left some materials for

"Une Encyclopédie du Bibliothécaire," which he had announced as in preparation. He died 3rd Dec., 1865. Friends paid his funeral expenses, rescued his body from the Potter's Field, and secured for it a bed where sleep would be undisturbed. They raised a monument to mark his resting-place.

This list of guide-books to more modern French literature must end with O. Lorenz's "Catalogue Général de la Librairie Française depuis 1840." It is a convenient table of contents to the last thirty-five volumes of *La Bibliographie de la France*; but it is little more, for its biographical notices are meagre. Volumes i. to vi. contain a list of books published between 1840-65; volumes v. and vi. give the more important publications between 1866-75. O. Lorenz is a respectable publisher of Paris. He has in press volumes ii., vii., and viii., which will contain the table where, in a single catalogue, all the works mentioned in the six volumes may be found.

An Englishman who examines French local bibliographies naturally turns first to those of the provinces, which for some three hundred years were the Greater Britain of those distant days.

NORMANDY.

Ed. Frère. *Recherches sur les Premiers Temps de l'Imprimerie en Normandie. Rouen. 1829. 8vo.*

— *De l'Imprimerie et la Librairie à Rouen dans les XV. et XVI. Siècles; et de Martin Morin. Rouen. 1843.*

Ed. Frère. Considérations sur les Origines Typographiques. *Rouen*. 1850. 8vo.

— Manuel du Bibliographe Normand. *Rouen*. 1858. 2 vols., 8vo.

— Des Livres de Liturgie des Églises d'Angleterre (Salisbury, York, Hereford) imprimés à Rouen dans les XV. et XVI. Siècles. Étude, suivie du catalogue de ces impressions de MCCCCXCII. à MDLVII. avec des notes bibliographiques. *Rouen*. 1867. 8vo.

T. Licquet et A. Pothier. Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque de Rouen. 1830-33. 2 vols., 8vo.

Abbé Cochet. Histoire de l'Imprimerie à Dieppe. 1848. 8vo.

Bibliographie Géologique de la Normandie. 1re Partie, Recueils, 1er Fascicule. *Le Havre*. 1876. 8vo.

GUIENNE.

Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de Bordeaux. *Bordeaux*. 1830-37. 4 vols. 8vo.

Catalogue des Livres composant la Bibliothèque de la Chambre du Commerce de Bordeaux. *Bordeaux*. 1852-60. 2 vols. 8vo.

PICARDY.

Ch. Dufour. Essai Bibliographique sur la Picardie, ou plan d'une bibliothèque spéciale de cette province. *Amiens*. 1857. 8vo.

Ferd. Pouy. Recherches Historiques sur l'Imprimerie et la Librairie à Amiens. *Amiens*. 1861. 8vo.

— Recherches Historiques et Bibliographiques sur l'Imprimerie et la Librairie dans le Département de la Somme. 1863-4. 8vo. 2 parties, avec plusieurs facsimile.

C. Perin. Recherches Bibliographiques sur le Département de l'Aisne : Catalogue et table des livres, chartes, lettres-patentes, édits, arrêts, lois, biographies, notices et documents imprimés concernant le Département de l'Aisne. 1866. 8vo.

Comte de Marsy. Bibliographie Picarde. *Amiens*. 1880. 8vo. (Reprinted from *La Picardie, Revue Historique*. Nouvelle Série. T. 2.)

BOULONNAIS.

E. Dramard. Bibliographie Géographique et Historique du Boulonnais. 1868. 8vo.

TOURAINÉ.

- A. Chereau. Catalogue d'un Marchand Libraire du XV. Siècle, tenant boutique à Tours. *Tours*. 1868. 8vo.

ORLÉANAIS.

- II. Herluison. Recherches sur les Imprimeurs et Libraires d'Orléans; recueil de documents pour servir à l'histoire de la typographie et de la librairie Orléanaise depuis le XV. Siècle jusqu'à nos jours. *Orléans*. 1868. 8vo.
- G. Vignat. Catalogue des Livres composant au XIV. Siècle la Bibliothèque de l'Abbaye de Notre Dame de Beaugency. (Reprinted from *Le Cartulaire de N. D. de Beaugency* in "Mémoires de la Société Archéologique et Historique de l'Orléanais," T. 16.) *Orléans*. 1877.

FRENCH FLANDERS.

- A. Dinaux. Bibliographie Cambresienne. (Reprinted from "Mémoires de la Société d'Emulation de Cambrai.") *Cambrai*. 1823.
- Le Glay. Mémoires sur les Bibliothèques Publiques et les Principales Bibliothèques Particulières du Département du Nord. *Lille*. 1841. 8vo.
- H. R. Duthillœul. Bibliographie Douaisienne. *Douai*. 1842. 8vo.

ARTOIS.

- D'Héricourt et Caron. Recherches sur les Livres Imprimés à Arras depuis l'origine de l'imprimerie dans cette ville jusqu'à nos jours. *Arras*. 1851, '53, '55. Three Parts. 8vo.

LORRAINE.

- Beaupré. Recherches sur les Commencements et les Progrès de l'Imprimerie dans le Duché de Lorraine et dans les Villes de Toul et Verdun. *Nancy*. 1841-42. 8vo.
- Notices Bibliographiques sur les Livres de Liturgie des Diocèses de Toul et de Verdun, imprimés au XV. Siècle et dans la première moitié du XVI. *Nancy*. 1843.
- L. Jouve. Bibliographie du Patois Lorrain. *Nancy*. 1866. 8vo.

BRITTANY.

- Toussaint Gautier. Histoire de l'Imprimerie en Bretagne. *Rennes*. 1857. 8vo.

- S. Ropartz. Études sur quelques Ouvrages Rares ou Peu Connus du XVIII. Siècle, Écrits par des Bretons, ou Imprimés en Bretagne ; suivie d'une Bibliothèque de Jurisprudence Bretonne, par M. le Comte de Corbière. *Nantes.* 1879. 8vo.

BERRY.

- H. Boyer. Histoire des Imprimeurs et Libraires de Bourges, suivie d'une Notice sur ses Bibliothèques. *Bourges.* 1854. 8vo.

DAUPHINY.

- P. Colomb de Batines. Lettres à M. Jules Ollivier, contenant quelques Documents sur l'Origine de l'Imprimerie en Dauphiné. *Gap.* 1835. 8vo.

— Matériaux pour servir à l'Histoire de l'Imprimerie en Dauphiné. *Gap.* 1837. 8vo.

- F. Colomb de Batines. Bibliographie des Patois du Dauphiné. *Grenoble.* 1835. 8vo.

MAINE.

- N. Desportes. Bibliographie du Maine, précédée de la Description du Département du Mans, Sarthe et Mayenne. *Au Mans.* 1844. 8vo.

- L. Jos. Aug. Ansart. Bibliothèque Littéraire du Maine, ou Traité historique et critique des Auteurs de cette Province. *Chalons-sur-Marne.* 1784. 8vo.

[This is the sole volume which appeared of the eight volumes announced. Some bibliographers give the Benedictine Dom A. T. Ansart as the author ; the latter was no Benedictine, but a priest of the diocese of Arras.]

CHAMPAGNE.

- Corrard de Breban. Recherches sur l'Établissement et l'Exercice de l'Imprimerie à Troyes. *Troyes.* 1851. 8vo. (Avec Facsimile.)

- L. Pigeotte. Catalogue d'Ouvrages et Pièces concernant Troyes. *Troyes.* 1876. 8vo.

- A. Babeau. Le Château de Palis et sa Bibliothèque. *Troyes.* 1879. 8vo.

BURGUNDY.

- H. Ribière. Essai sur l'Histoire de l'Imprimerie dans le Département de l'Yonne, et spécialement à Auxerre et à Sens. *Auxerre.* 1858. 8vo.

- Alex. Sirand. Bibliographie de l'Ain. *Bourg.* 1851. 8vo.

FRANCHE COMTÉ.

P. Laire. Dissertation sur l'Origine et les Progrès de l'Imprimerie en Franche Comté pendant le XV. Siècle. *Dôle*. 1785.

PROVENCE.

Dr. Cl. Fr. Achard. Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de la Ville de Marseille. *Marseille*. 1793.

Ant. Henricy. Notice sur l'Origine de l'Imprimerie en Provence. *Aix*. 1826. 8vo.

E. Rouard. Notice sur la Bibliothèque d'Aix, dite de Mejanès, précédée d'un Essai sur l'Histoire Littéraire de cette Ville, sur ses Anciennes Bibliothèques, sur ses Monuments, &c. *Aix*. 1831. 8vo.

J. T. Bory. Les Origines de l'Imprimerie à Marseille, Recherches Historiques et Bibliographiques. *Marseille*. 1858.

R. Reboul. Bibliographie des Ouvrages Écrits en Patois du Midi de la France, et des Travaux sur la langue Romano-Provençale. 1877. 8vo.

LANGUEDOC.

Desbarreaux-Bernard. Quelques Recherches sur les Débuts de l'Imprimerie à Toulouse. *Toulouse*. 1848. 8vo.

— Etablissement de la Typographie dans le Languedoc. *Toulouse*. 1876. 8vo.

[Desbarreaux-Bernard was a native of Toulouse, where he was born 20th November, 1798, and died in his native city on the 15th February, 1880. A bibliography of his works is given in the *Bibliographie de la France* of 18th and 25th December, 1880.]

A. Claudin. Antiquités Typographiques de la France; Origines de l'Imprimerie à Albi en Languedoc, 1480-1484; les Pérégrinations de J. Neumeister, compagnon de Gutenberg, en Allemagne, en Italie et en France, 1463-1484; son établissement définitif à Lyon, 1485-1507, &c. 1880. 8vo. (With 12 Plates.)

ILE DE FRANCE.

Catalogue des Livres Examinez et Censurez par la Faculté de Paris. 1551. 8vo.

Chevallier. Origine de l'Imprimerie de Paris. 1694. 4to.

Catalogus Librorum Bibliothecæ Reginæ Parisiensis. 1739-50. 11 vols. Folio.

Catalogue des Livres Imprimés de la Bibliothèque du Roi. 1739-33. 6 vols. Folio. (Framed by Abbés Sallier and Boudot.)

Lettres d'un Académicien à M. * * * sur le Catalogue de la Bibliothèque du Roi. 1749. 12mo.

Lottin Aîné. Catalogue des Libraires et Imprimeurs à Paris.

J. P. Le Breton. Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque de la Cour de Cassation. 1819, &c. 4 vols. 8vo.

A. Taillandier. Résumé Historique de l'Introduction de l'Imprimerie à Paris. 1837. 8vo.

Bagot, Angliviel, Levot, Solvet, Décourtière. Catalogue Général des Livres composant les Bibliothèques des Départements de la Marine et des Colonies. 1838-43. 5 vols. 8vo.

A. Girault de St. Fargeau. Bibliographie Historique et Topographique de Paris; ou, Catalogue de tous les Ouvrages imprimés en Français relatifs à l'Histoire de Paris depuis le XV. Siècle. 1847. 8vo.

A. de Bougy et P. Pinçon. Histoire de la Bibliothèque Ste. Gèneviève. 1847. 8vo.

Catalogue de la Bibliothèque du Dépôt de la Guerre. 2 vols. 8vo.

Nic. Th. Leprince. Essai Historique sur la Bibliothèque du Roi. Paris. 1782. Nouvelle édition, revue et augmentée des Annales de la Bibliothèque depuis son Origine jusqu'à nos jours, par Louis Paris. 1856. 18mo.

D. France. Description Historique et Bibliographique de la Collection de M. le Comte de La Bedoyère sur la Révolution Française, l'Empire et la Restauration. 1862. 8vo.

[Count de La Bedoyère had bought and merged into his valuable library the collection of newspapers made by Deschiens, and described in "Deschiens' Bibliographie des Journaux Publiées pendant la Révolution," 1829. At Count de La Bedoyère's death, his library was bought by La Bibliothèque Impériale, where it now is.]

A. Franklin. Histoire de la Bibliothèque Mazarine depuis sa fondation jusqu'à nos jours. 1859. 8vo.

— Recherches sur la Bibliothèque Publique de l'Église Notre Dame de Paris du XIII. Siècle, d'après des documents inédits. 1863. 8vo.

— Les Anciennes Bibliothèques de Paris, Églises, Monastères, Colléges, &c. 1867. 4to.

Inventaire de la Bibliothèque du Roi Charles VI., fait au Louvre en 1423 par Ordre du Régent Duc de Bedford, avec une préface par L. Douët d'Arcq. 1668.

J. Lemonnyer. Les Journaux de Paris pendant la Commune: Revue Bibliographique complète de la Presse Parisienne du 19 Mars au 27 Mai, 1871; avec l'Indication détaillée des Titres, Sous-Titres, Devises, Formats, Prix et Transformations de chaque Journal, le Nom de ses Rédacteurs, Gérants et Imprimeurs, le Nombre de Numéros parus, &c., et une Table alphabétique donnant le Prix courant de chaque collection. [1871.] 8vo.

Bibliographical monographs of subjects are alike useful and interesting; perhaps no subject is more attractive than the revelation of the identity of those mummers of literature—anonymous and pseudonymous authors. It has all the savour of forbidden fruit. The foremost place among French bibliographies of this subject belongs to Barbier's work. Antoine Alexandre Barbier was born in Coulommiers, on the 11th January, 1765. He was destined to the Church, and after going the usual round of studies in Meaux College, he became a curate in Dammartin. Here the Revolution soon found him, and, like many of the lower clergy, he was not hostile to it. The Church in those days was an asylum where plebeian pride and discontent found protection and a social position, which low birth had not easily found elsewhere—just as at present poor men who dread the military conscription take orders to escape the draught. Barbier at once took the oath the new authorities required of the clergy, and was rewarded by promotion to the Vicarage

of La Ferté-sous-Jouarre. In 1793 he disrobed himself and married. His attainments had attracted sufficient attention to lead to his appointment as a teacher of the Training School, which had just been established in Paris. Here he more than fulfilled the expectations he had raised, and other honours flowed rapidly on him. He was soon appointed a member of the temporary Commission of the Fine Arts, and attached to the National Convention's Committee of Public Instruction. This Committee was ordered to save from loss books, manuscripts, works of art, and other objects of interest found in the colleges, convents, churches, and other establishments which had been suppressed; all these objects were to be collected in some secure public building, and afterwards distributed among public institutions. François de Neufchâteau had made Barbier form a library for the use of the Directory, and appointed him its keeper. This library, after the *coup d'état* of the 18^e Brumaire, was transferred to the newly-organised Council of State; its keeper followed it to the new destination, where he frequently came in contact with Napoleon. Barbier won Napoleon's favour speedily, and was made, in 1807, his private librarian. Barbier's "*Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Anonymes et Pseudonymes*" was probably not without influence in procuring Napoleon's favour. The first volumes were published in 1806. Barbier

was now brought still oftener into Napoleon's company. It was a part of his duty to lay before the Emperor all presentation copies and all new publications, with a very full summary of their contents and biographical notes of the authors. He did this work with such ability that Napoleon repeatedly ordered him to prepare papers on current topics of religious controversy; for instance, upon the prerogative of an Emperor to suspend, or to depose a Pope. Barbier used his influence to establish the libraries of the Louvre, of Compiègne, and of Fontainebleau. The fall of the Empire naturally brought him hours of great anxiety. He was a priest who had taken the oath; he had, in the Reign of Terror, deserted the Church; he had married; he had enjoyed the favour of the leaders of the Revolution; he had been a member of Napoleon's household. One of these "crimes" was enough to ruin any man; all of them together seemed to make his ruin inevitable. He nevertheless continued to weather the storm of political passion for seven years, and had reason to hope he had no longer anything to fear from it (the Legion of Honour had just been given to him, and the King had from the outset kept him in his librarianship, though the style of the office had become "Manager of the King's private libraries"), when suddenly without warning, he was dismissed office. Maybe the appearance of the first volume of the

second edition of his "Dictionnaire des Anonymes" had directed too much malignant attention to him. To lose mastership of those libraries which he had formed volume by volume, with which he had lived so long, was a heavy blow. His brow was serene as ever, but the fox was gnawing the vital part, and three years afterwards he died in Paris, 5th December, 1825. He was the author of "Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque du Conseil d'État," 1801-3, 2 vols., folio (all of these books are now in the library of the Palace of Fontainebleau); "Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Anonymes et Pseudonymes," 1806-8, 4 vols., 8vo; second ed., 1822-25; "Chaudon et de La Porte: Nouvelle Bibliothèque d'un Homme de Goût, entièrement refondue par M. Barbier," 1808-10, 5 vols., 8vo (it was never finished); "Dissertation sur Soixante Traductions Françaises de l'Imitation de Jésus Christ, suivie de Considérations sur l'Auteur de l'Imitation (par M. Gence)," 1812, 8vo; "Examen Critique et Complément des Dictionnaires Historiques les plus répandus, depuis 'Le Dictionnaire de Moreri' jusqu'à 'La Biographie Universelle' inclusivement," 1820, Tome I., 8vo (never completed). He contributed, too, a great many articles to *Le Magasin Encyclopédique*, *La Revue Encyclopédique*, and to *L'Encyclopédique Moderne* (Courtin's), &c.

His two sons must here find places. The

eldest, Louis Nicolas Barbier, was born in Paris, 4th November, 1799. A natural taste for books was fostered by his father, who early initiated him into the craft and mystery of bibliography, and interested him in all of the paternal researches. So he was well qualified at his father's death to complete, or see through the press, works in which his father had been interested. He added the fourth volume to the "Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Anonymes et Pseudonymes," the Supplément Général to the other volumes, and tables and references. To him was intrusted the revision of all the bibliographical statements made in General Beauvais' "Dictionnaire Historique," and of several portions of *La France Littéraire*. He, of course, was looked upon with disfavour as long as the Restoration was mistress of France, though his friends had been influential enough to have him appointed an under-librarian of the Louvre Library, in 1827. The Government of July intrusted to him, in 1832, the task of forming a professional library for the Council of State, and upon De Jouy's death, in 1837, he was made Librarian of the Louvre, a post he held until this library was destroyed by La Commune, in May, 1871.

His brother, Olivier Alexandre Barbier, was born in Paris, 20th June, 1806. In France, more than in other countries, offices, though not hereditary by law, are made so by tacit

consent of all concerned in keeping them the monopoly of families. If one member of a family succeed in drawing his revenue from the Public Treasury, the same coffers are sure to supply income to all the family from generation to generation. Of course Olivier held office in some library. In 1832, the Government of July gave him a post in the Bibliothèque Royale (the great library of the Rue Richelieu, which has as many *aliases* as a hardened criminal). Here he rose step by step until he became, in 1864, one of the chief librarians. He is now a bedridden paralytic, rarely conscious of anything. His library is well-known as containing a large, if not a complete, collection of books printed by De Tournes, and many unpublished papers relating to that family of Lyons printers. He is the author of a "Notice Bibliographique sur Charles Fourier," which first appeared in the *feuilleton* of *Le Journal de la Librairie* (1837), and which has been reprinted separately. He has all his life contributed to *Le Bulletin du Bibliophile*, and to other bibliographical periodicals. He, with Messrs. René and Paul Billard, has recently brought out the third edition of his father's "Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Anonymes," revised and enlarged.

The Great Library in Rue Richelieu has given another bibliographer of anonymous works. Louis Charles Joseph Demanne was born in Paris, 11th Sept., 1773. His family was of Dutch

origin. His ancestors had, at his birth, been residents in France for nearly a hundred years. They had fled Holland in 1672, to escape the political storms which led to the re-establishment of the Stadtholdership. He was educated at Le Collège des Quatre Nations, which he quitted for the Compagnie des Indes' office. His stay here was not long, for in March, 1791, he was an assistant of Abbé Barthélemy (so well known as a correspondent of Mmes. de Choiseul and Du Deffand, and as the author of "*Le Voyage du Jeune Anacharsis en Grèce*,") in the Cabinet of Medals. Denounced as holding Royalist opinions, he was dismissed from office. Conscious that his life was in peril, he fled Paris, taking the first road which led away from it ; all his care was to quit the capital. It so happened that the road he took led him to La Vendée, then seething with insurrection. He joined the Royalist army there. As soon as he could, without danger, return to Paris, he quitted the army. He had retained old friends in the capital, and they at once got him a place in the Bibliothèque Nationale (then, as now, the *alias* of the Great Library in Rue Richelien). He rapidly rose, for he was zealous and active, and, upon Capperonnier's death, he was, in November, 1820, promoted to be Keeper and Manager of the Books Department. This was no sinecure, though Van Praet undertook to discharge all the duties due to the frequenters of the library.

This establishment had received sudden and great accessions of books by the spoliations of convents, churches, colleges; by the spoliations which Napoleon had made wherever his armies had invaded; and by the feverish activity of the press, which had for years been paralysed by Revolution. When Demanne took office, 300,000 volumes lay huddled together in the garret of the library, beyond the reach of students; they were not even catalogued. He had rooms cleared, shelves put up, catalogues framed, and not only these 300,000 volumes were put at the command of students, but as fast as new books were published, they, too, were at the service of the public. Moreover, sets of many works had been broken during the long period of troubles; he completed every set. These labours did not exhaust his activity. He wrote the preface to "*Le Débat des Deux Demoiselles*," 1825, 8vo; a bibliography of D'Anville's works (An X.), preface and bibliography both anonymous; and "*Breve Memoria Statistica delle due Calabrie, del Signor Gaetano Tocci*," which Demanne wrote in French to be translated into Italian. He died in Paris, 23rd July, 1823, leaving ready for the press, "*Nouveau Recueil d'Ouvrages Anonymes et Pseudonymes*" (which was published in 1834 as a supplement to Barbier's "*Dictionnaire*"), and the complete works of the celebrated geographer, D'Anville. Unfortunately only two volumes of this edition have

been published; they issued in quarto from the Imprimerie Royale in 1834. D'Anville had published his geographical works without one note of explanation; the maps were made on different scales; there were many errors. He had bequeathed to Demanne (who had spent his earlier years an inmate of D'Anville's house) all his manuscripts, sketches, drawings and copper-plates. Demanne undertook and carried to successful execution (it was a labour of love) a complete edition of his old friend's works. He corrected all errors, made all the maps to a common scale, added notes wherever the text seemed to need explanation, and confirmed the geographer's assertions by the researches of later travellers.

Edmond de Manne (for in 1858 he obtained from the proper authorities warrant to give his name this more aristocratic form, upon producing evidence that its original orthography was Van Mann) was a son of Louis Charles Joseph Demanne. He was born in Paris in 1801, and his father got him an office in 1820 in the Bibliothèque Royale, which he quitted only when age and its retinue of infirmities had made him unfit to discharge his duties. He was a voluminous writer under as many pseudonyms as his subjects were various. He gave two revised and enlarged editions of his father's "*Nouveau Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Anonymes et Pseudonymes*;" the second edition appeared in 1862, 8vo; the third, 1868, 8vo.

Joliet. *Les Pseudonymes du Jour*. 1867. 12mo. [He arranges them under these rubrics: "Feminine Dominos—Literary Men—Neutral Flags—Foreign Newspapers—Draughtsmen—Musical Composers and Musicians—Actors."]

His amusing "*Dictionnaire des Pseudonymes*" (1867, 18mo; second edition, 1869, 18mo) ought to give Georges Poinsoy a place here. He has given all his works signed by a pseudonym—D'Heilly, the name of an obscure village of La Somme, but which proved to belong, too, to a family. They obliged him to change it, and he adopted D'Heylli; by which he is now known. He was born in Nogent-sur-Seine in 1834.

The following are some other noteworthy bibliographical monographs:—

Joan. Le Paige. *Bibliotheca Præmonstratensis Ordinis*. 1633. 2 vols. Fo.

Lud. Jacob à Sancto Carlo. *Bibliotheca Pontifica*. *Lyons*. 1643. 4to.

C. E. Blondeau. *La Bibliothèque Canonique*. 1689. 2 vols. Fo.

L. El. Dupin. *Bibliothèque des Auteurs Ecclésiastiques*. 1698. 61 vols. 8vo.

Jac. Quetif and Jac. Echard. *Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum*. 1719. 2 vols. Fo.

Dom. Cellier. *Histoire Général des Auteurs Sacrés et Ecclésiastiques*. 1729. 25 vols. 4to.

Ant. Abert and J. Fr. de La Court. *Dictionnaire Portatif des Prédicateurs François dont les Sermons prononcés ont été imprimés, où l'on a marqué les éditions qui en ont été faites, etc.* *Lyons*. 1757.

Dictionnaire Historique des Auteurs Ecclésiastiques, avec le Catalogue de leurs Ouvrages. *Lyons* (Avignon). 1767. 4 vols. 8vo.

Ch. Nodier. *Bibliothèque Sacrée Grecque-Latine. Ouvrage redigé d'après Mauro Boni et Gamba*. 1826. 8vo.

- P. Auguste Carayon. *Bibliographie Historique de la Compagnie de Jesus ; ou, Catalogue des Ouvrages relatifs à l'Histoire des Jesuites, depuis leur Origine jusqu'à nos jours.* 1864. 4to.
- Pardessus. *Bibliothèque de Jurisprudence Commerciale.* 1821. 5 vols. 8vo. [The last vol. contains a complete bibliography of authors who have written on commercial law.]
- P. Ingold. *Essai de Bibliographie Oratorienne.* [In course of publication. Two numbers have appeared. Two more will complete the work.]
- E. Thorin. *Répertoire Bibliographique des Ouvrages de Legislation, de Droit et de Jurisprudence, publiés spécialement en France, depuis 1789 jusqu'à la fin de Novembre, 1863, avec Table analytique et raisonnée des Matières.* 1863. 8vo.
- B. Warée. *Répertoire Bibliographique des Ouvrages de Legislation, de Droit et de Jurisprudence en Matière civile, administrative, commerciale et criminelle, publiés, spécialement en France, suivi d'une Table analytique et raisonnée des Matières.* 1870. 8vo.
- Bibliographie ; ou, Catalogue Général et Complet des Livres de Droit et de Jurisprudence, publiés jusqu'au 1 Nov. 1875, classé dans l'ordre des Codes, avec Table alphabétique des Matières et des Noms des Auteurs placée en tête du Catalogue.* 1875. 8vo.
- D'Oisy. *Essai de Bibliologie Militaire.* 1824. 8vo. [The catalogues of J. Dumaine are excellent monographs of military bibliography. Dumaine's chief catalogue is divided into sixteen parts, published separately: Decrees, Regulations, and Elementary Works—Military Art and History of the Ancients—Military Art and History of the Moderns—History of Wars since 1789—Engineering, Fortification, Attack and Defence of Strongholds—Artillery Pyrotechnical Works—Strategy, Tactics, Manœuvres—Geodesy, Topography, Geography and Military Maps.—Marine and Mathematics—Military Legislation and Administration, Recruiting, Organisation and Clothing, etc.—Horsemanship, Veterinary Art, Veterinary Medicine—Fencing, Swimming and Gymnastics—Military Medicine—Physics, Chemistry, Natural Sciences, etc.—Works for the National Guard of France—Algeria.]
- Jos. Fr. Carrère. *Bibliothèque Littéraire, Historique et Critique de la Médecine ancienne et moderne.* 1776. 2 vols. 4to. [Incomplete: goes only to "Coi."]

- E. Dramard. *Bibliographie Raisonnée du Droit Civil*, comprenant les Matières du Code Civil et des Lois postérieures qui en forment le complément, accompagnée d'une Table alphabétique des Noms d'Auteurs. 1878. 8vo.
- J. de Lalande. *Bibliographie Astronomique*. 1803. 4to.
- Herissant. *Bibliothèque Physique de la France*. 1771. 8vo.
- A. Percheron. *Bibliographie Entomologique*. 1837. 2 vols. 8vo.
- Tarin. *Dictionnaire Anatomique*, suivi d'une *Bibliothèque Anatomique*. 1753. 4to.
- Goulin. *Mémoires Littéraires, Critiques, Philosophiques, Biographiques et Bibliographiques pour servir à l'Histoire ancienne et moderne de la Médecine*. 1775-77. 2 vols. 4to. [Left unfinished.]
- Carrère. *Catalogue Raisonné des Ouvrages qui ont été publiés sur les Eaux minérales*. 1785. 4to.
- Dr. Monfalcon. *Précis de l'Histoire de la Médecine et de Bibliographie médicale*. 1827.
- A. Dureau. *Histoire de la Médecine et des Sciences Occultes: Notes Bibliographiques pour servir à l'Histoire du Magnétisme animal. Analyse de tous les Livres, Brochures, Articles de Journaux publiés sur le Magnétisme animal en France et à l'Étranger à partir de 1766 jusqu'au 31 Dec. 1868*. 1869. 8vo.
- Catalogue Raisonné des Ouvrages Pouvant Servir à Fonder une Bibliothèque Spirite*. 1880. 18mo.
- V. D. de Musset. *Bibliographie Agronomique; ou, Dictionnaire Raisonné des Ouvrages sur l'Économie rurale et domestique et l'Art vétérinaire*. 1810. 8vo.
- L. Bouchard Huzard. *Bibliographie des Ouvrages publiés jusqu'à ce Jour sur les Constructions Rurales et sur la Disposition des Jardins*. 1871. 2nd ed. 8vo.
- E. Lacroix. *Bibliographie des Ingénieurs, etc.* 1867 4to. [The "Catalogue de la Bibliothèque des Ponts et Chaussées" is likewise an excellent bibliography of this subject. To it should be added "Catalogue des Modèles," found in the cabinet of this school. The two catalogues are very interesting.]
- J. de Lacaille. *Histoire de l'Imprimerie et de la Librairie*. 1689. 4to.
- H. Ternaux Compans. *Notice des Imprimeries qui existent, ou ont existé en Europe et hors l'Europe*. 1842. 8vo.

- A. Girault de St. Fargeau. *Bibliographie Historique et Topographique de la France.* 1843.
- Emile Ruelle. *Bibliographie Générale des Gaules.* 1880. T. 1. 8vo.
- Abbé Ulysse Chevalier. *Répertoire des Sources Historiques du Moyen Age.* Bio-Bibliographie. [In course of publication. Nos. 1, 2, 3 (A—O) have been issued. The 4th No. is promised for 1881. The work will be 8vo, double cols.]
- Joannis Guigard. *Bibliothèque Héraldique de la France, comprenant la Bibliographie systématique et raisonnée de tous les Ouvrages qui ont paru sur le Blason, les Ordres de Chevalerie, la Noblesse, la Féodalité, les Fiefs et les Généalogies concernant la France; avec Notes critiques et bibliographiques.* 1862. 8vo.
- Bibliographie des Sociétés Savantes de la France; 1re Partie, Départements.* 1878. 8vo. [Reprinted from *La Revue des Sociétés Savantes*, 6e série, t. 6. The collection of memoirs of these societies forms a library of 15,000 vols., which is temporarily placed in the Palace of the French Institute. There is a great deal of very valuable information of all sorts in these volumes.]
- Boucher de la Richarderie. *Bibliothèque Universelle des Voyages.*
- H. Ternaux Compans. *Bibliothèque Asiatique et Africaine; ou, Catalogue des Ouvrages relatif à l'Asie et à l'Afrique qui ont parus depuis la Découverte de l'imprimerie jusqu'en 1700.* 1841. 8vo.
- L. Pagès. *Bibliographie Japonaise; ou, Catalogue des Ouvrages relatifs au Japon, qui ont été publiés depuis le XV. Siècle jusqu'à nos jours.* 1859. 4to.
- V. A. Barbier du Bocage. *Bibliographie Annamite: Livres, Recueils, Périodiques, Manuscrits, Plans, &c.* 1867. 8vo.
- Bibliothèque Arménienne.* 1867-9. 2 vols. 8vo.
- M. Schwab. *Bibliographie de la Perse.* 1876. 8vo.
- H. Cordier. *Bibliotheca Sinica; Dictionnaire Bibliographique des Ouvrages relatifs à l'Empire Chinois.* 1878. 8vo.
- A. Demarsy. *Essai de Bibliographie Tunisienne; ou, Indication des principaux Ouvrages publiés en France sur la Régence de Tunis.* Arras. 1869. 8vo.
- Wm. Martin. *Catalogue d'Ouvrages relatifs aux Îles Hawaii, Essai de la Bibliographie Hawaïenne.* 1867.

H. Ternaux Compans. *Bibliothèque Américaine; ou, Catalogue des Ouvrages relatifs à l'Amérique qui ont parus depuis sa Découverte jusqu'à l'an 1700.* 1837. 8vo.

Bibliotheca Americana: Being a Choice Collection of Books relating to North and South America and the West Indies. 1831. [In 1840 another work was issued with the same title in English.]

Francisque Michel. *Bibliothèque Anglo-Saxonne.* 1837. 8vo.

Gordon de Percel (Lenglet de Fresnoy). *De l'Usage des Romans; avec une Bibliothèque des Romans.* *Amsterdam.* 1734. 2 vols. 12mo. [Lenglet de Fresnoy (sometimes spelt Dufresnoy; there is singular confusion about the orthography of French proper names) was a very voluminous writer. He published this work under the above pseudonym. At the end of the first volume there is a dedication which was destined to a new edition of Regnier's Poems. This dedication was entitled, "Éloge Historique de M. Rousseau," and was so virulent a satire on Jean Baptiste Rousseau that the États Généraux ordered it to be suppressed. The licentious tone of the work likewise gave great offence, for Lenglet de Fresnoy was in holy orders. When he heard that "De l'Usage des Romans" was attributed to him, and that it was generally blamed, he not only pertinaciously denied its paternity, but wrote and published its refutation, "l'Histoire Justifiée contre les Romans." His foreign contemporaries alone were dupes of this trick.]

Pigoreau. *Petite Bibliographie Biographico-Romancière.* 1821. 8vo. [With 20 supplements; the last dated 1829.]

Eusèbe G—. *Revue des Romans: Recueil d'Analyses raisonnées des Productions remarquables des plus célèbres Romanciers Français et étrangers; contenant 1100 Analyses.* 1839. 2 vols. 8vo. [It contains, too, a bibliography of novels. Eusèbe G— is Eusèbe Girault, who was born in St. Fargeau, Yonne, in 1799. He figures twice elsewhere in this article under his favourite pseudonym, Girault de St. Fargeau.)

C. Asselineau. *Bibliographie Romantique: Catalogue anecdotique et pittoresque des Éditions originales des Œuvres de Victor Hugo, Alfred de Vigny, Prosper Mérimée, Alex. Dumas, Jules Janin, Théophile Gautier, Petrus Borel, &c.* 2nd ed. 1872. Appendice à la 2c ed., 1874.

- A. Assier. *La Bibliothèque Bleue depuis Jean Oudotier jusqu'à M. Baudot, 1600-1863.* 1874. 8vo.
- Georges Duplessis. *Essai d'une Bibliographie Générale des Beaux Arts. (Biographies Individuelles. Monographies. Biographies Générales.)* 1867. 8vo.
- H. Cohen. *Guide de l'Amateur de Livres à Vignettes au XVIII. Siècle, contenant la Description d'un Choix de plus de 450 Ouvrages, illustrés par Boucher, Cochin, Gravelot, Eisen, Moreau, Marillier, Monet, Le Barbier, &c.; avec le Détail du Nombre de Figures, Vignettes et Culs de Lampe, contenus dans chacun d'eux, et les Noms de tous les Artistes qui y ont coopérés comme Dessinateurs, ou comme Graveurs.* 1870. 8vo. 2nd ed., donnant, entre autres augmentations, la Liste complète des Ouvrages de Le Sage et de Rétif de la Bretonne, 1873; 3rd ed. Entièrement Refondue et considérablement augmentée, 1877.
- E. Vinet. *Bibliographie Méthodique et Raisonnée des Beaux Arts, Esthétique et Histoire de l'Art, Archéologie, Architecture, Sculpture, Peinture, Gravure, Arts Industriels, &c.* 1874. 8vo. [This work is published to match, in type and paper, J. Ch. Brunet's "*Manuel du Libraire*" and P. Deschamps and G. Brunet's "*Manuel du Libraire.*"]
- F. Chevrement. *Index du Bibliophile et de l'Amateur de Peintures, Gravures, &c.* 1876. 8vo.
- L. Jacob. *Traité des Plus Belles Bibliothèques.* 1644. 8vo.
- Le Gallois. *Traité des Plus Belles Bibliothèques de l'Europe.* 1680. 12mo.
- La Croix (du Maine) and Du Verdier. *Les Bibliothèques Françaises.* 1772-73. 6 vols. 4to.
- L. Ch. Fr. Petit-Radel. *Recherches sur les Bibliothèques Anciennes et Modernes jusqu'à la fondation de la Bibliothèque Mazarine, et sur les Causes qui ont favorisées l'Acroissement du Nombre des Livres.* 1819. 8vo.
- Duret de Noinville. *Table Alphabétique des Dictionnaires en toutes sortes de Langues, &c.* 1758. 8vo.

The monograph of books printed on vellum is by Van Praet. This bibliographer (Quérard called him "one of the most learned biblio-

graphers of Europe ") merits attention. Joseph Basile Bernard Van Praet was born in Bruges, 29th July, 1754. He was a son of Joseph Van Praet, who was an eminent printer, publisher, and bookseller of this famous Flemish city. Joseph Van Praet early sent his son to Paris to learn the trade, and confided him first to Desaint, a well-known bookseller of that day, where he made no long stay, for he soon entered Guillaume De Bure's shop. He was scarcely five-and-twenty years old when his reputation as a bibliographer began to dawn. *L'Esprit des Journaux*, a monthly magazine published in Liège, contained in its number of February, 1780, an article by him, which attracted great attention by its learning, acuteness, and general ability, on the life, writings, and publications of Colard Mansion, the first printer who lived in Bruges. Interest had been roused in this subject by an article which had appeared in the same magazine in November, 1779, by Mercier St. Léger, and which had served but to whet public curiosity. The success of his first article encouraged Van Praet to new researches, which he published in the same periodical in October, 1780. His next contribution to it appeared in January, 1781, and its subject was the Flemish and French songs which Dukes Henry III. and Jean II. of Brabant had written in the thirteenth century. Van Praet had won so much reputation by these publications that, when the Duchess

de Châtillon confided to Guillaume de Bure the preparation of the catalogue of her father's library and the latter's sale, Guillaume de Bure asked Van Praet to frame the catalogue of the manuscripts ; and he did this work so well that, when the Abbé Strattmann, one of the keepers of the Imperial Library at Vienna, came to Paris to attend the sale, he made the most tempting offers to allure Van Praet to Austria. The temptation was resisted. Pleasure was not the sole reward he won by this work. Abbé Rives, a violent and irascible man, had long been the Duke de La Vallière's librarian, and was deeply mortified that the Duchess de Châtillon should have slighted him by confiding the preparation of the catalogue to other hands. He virulently attacked de Bure and Van Praet in a pamphlet, which was published at first as a prospectus, and, six years afterwards, in a more bulky form ; but both editions entitled "*La Chasse aux Bibliographes et aux Antiquaires malavisés,*" *Londres*, 1789. 8vo. The only effect of the pamphlet was to lead the Abbé des Aulnays to suggest to Le Noir, the famous head of the police of those days (public libraries were under his jurisdiction, as being lairs of those dangerous beasts—books) that the bookseller's learned shopman ought to have a place in the Registry of Books (the Stationers' Hall of that period), which was a division of the Great Library. On the 1st July, 1784, Van Praet entered

the Great Library as first clerk, and was promoted to be second clerk in December, 1791. After 10th August, 1792, the Royal Library became the National Library, and Van Praet was promoted by Champfort (the epigrammatic wit) to be under-keeper. In August, 1793, a clerk of the National Library, an infamous wretch named Tobieden Duby, wrote a letter to *Le Journal de la Montagne*, denouncing Chamfort, Abbé Barthélemy, and Van Praet for aristocrats and untrustworthy characters. The first and second were instantly thrown into Les Made-lonnettes prison. Van Praet eluded arrest and took refuge in Theo. Barrois' house; the latter was de Bure's brother-in-law. The prisoners were released in December, and Van Praet quitted his retreat. He was at once made secretary, treasurer, and hall porter of the National Library. After the suicide of Lefebvre de Villebrune (who had won the keepership of the National Library by his reputation as a Greek scholar and by translations of medical works), Van Praet, despite the opposition made to his appointment on the ground that he was a Belgian, was promoted to the vacant office. The treasures found in convents, churches and colleges had been placed in the old abbey of Ste. Gèneviève. A fire was discovered in this building on the 19th August, 1794, and made such rapid progress that it seemed for a time abbey and contents both were doomed to destruction.

Van Praet distinguished himself by his activity and daring in saving these treasures. The majority of them were in the cellar, which was filled with smoke. Into this cellar Van Praet went times and again, returning with arms full of manuscripts, until at last the fire was extinguished. It has already been told how efficiently he and Demanne worked together to put the Great Library at command of students. He received the public, answered their queries, gave them the books wanted; while his coadjutor banished chaos and established order on the shelves, whose contents had risen from 100,000 volumes (the figures of 1792) to 200,000 (their number in 1800). To Van Praet was confided the selection of books and manuscripts from the spoliated establishments, which he thought ought to find a place in the Great Library. The next incident of his life is not honourable. He furnished Napoleon's emissaries with catalogues of valuable manuscripts and rare books to be found in the libraries of countries in possession of the French armies, and which ought to find place in the Great Library (now the Imperial Library). He stimulated these emissaries' zeal, he punished their negligence, he directed their search. When France was, after Waterloo, made to disgorge these and all other ill-gotten treasures, Van Praet was vehemently accused for the readiness with which he surrendered

the Library's share of these spoils, and his alacrity was explained by his foreign birth. The charge was unsupported. He had all along shown himself to be an eager and unscrupulous thief. The Restoration brought him no anxious hours. He was made a member of the council for the improvement of the type of the Royal Printing Office; a post he filled from 1827 to 1831. He was a jurymen to judge the merits of types, printing, and binding at the French Exhibitions. He was President of the Council of the Great Library. He died, after having passed away fifty-three years of his life in the Great Library, 5th February, 1837, having lived to attain the usual age of bibliographers—83 years. Van Praet's first published work (for "*La Description des Heures de Henri III., de Henri IV., et de Louis XIII.,*" which is sometimes mentioned as a book, is to be found only in the catalogue of the Duke de La Vallière's Library), was "*Essai d'un Catalogue des Livres Imprimés sur Vélin [éditions du XV. Siècle avec date], Imp. Crapelet,*" 1805, 21 pp., folio. This pamphlet contained the description of only five works, and was in time merged in later works. This essay was followed by "*Catalogue des Livres Imprimés sur Vélin, avec date, depuis 1457 jusqu'en 1472: Première Partie, 1457-1472,*" Janvier, 1813, folio. This first part was framed in chronological order, and, although the title promised only the books printed between

1457-72, a chronological table (pp. 518-27) of the editions described comes down to 1498, and the following table (pp. 528-43) gives editions which bear no date. This edition, save two copies on vellum and seven on paper, was entirely destroyed before publication. Why? The greater part of its contents were used in the 8vo edition; nevertheless, many particulars of works published before 1500, of their binding, and of celebrated bibliophiles, have been omitted. Why? Van Praet's next work was "*Catalogue des Livres Imprimés sur Vélin de la Bibliothèque du Roi*," 1822-28, 5 vols., 8vo. This is no longer a complete catalogue of these works, for the Great Library has annually enriched its collection of works printed on vellum, and the 1467 works catalogued by Van Praet are now a small part of its treasures; still his book, by the accuracy of his descriptions and by the instructive anecdotes he relates, has lost none of its interest, and the works he has catalogued are even more prized than when he wrote. The order Van Praet adopted in this, and in the following, catalogue was no longer the chronological; he adopted the systematic order—by subjects. These five volumes were followed by "*Catalogue des Livres Imprimés sur Vélin qui se trouvent dans des bibliothèques, tant publiques que particulières*," 1824-28, 4 vols., 8vo. This work, designed as a supplement to the above catalogue, in five volumes, is interesting

and valuable. The first volume contains a catalogue of works on theology, jurisprudence, the sciences and the arts; the second, those on *belles-lettres*; the third, those on history; the fourth contains these tables:—1st, a table of authors' names, in alphabetical order; 2nd, a table of anonymous works, in alphabetical order; 3rd, a table of editions without date, of the fifteenth century, in chronological order; 4th, a table of the names of towns, in alphabetical order, where the works were printed; 5th, a table of the names of printers and publishers of the works, in alphabetical order; 6th, a table of the names, in alphabetical order, of the persons to whom the works were dedicated, of the persons who have owned the works, of other persons mentioned for their connection with the works, of the libraries which own the works; 7th, a table, in alphabetical order, of the libraries mentioned; 8th, and lastly, a table, in alphabetical order, of authors and works quoted. Van Praet then gave "*Inventaire; ou, Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque du Louvre (sous Charles V.), fait en l'Année 1373, par Gilles Mallet, garde de la dite Bibliothèque, précédé de la Dissertation de Boivin le jeune, sur la même Bibliothèque sous les Rois Charles V., Charles VII., Charles VIII., avec des Notes historiques et critiques par l'Editeur (Van Praet),*" 1836, 8vo. Besides these works, he republished, in 1829, and with five facsimiles,

the memoir to which he owed the firstlings of reputation, "Notice sur Colard Mansion, libraire et imprimeur de la Ville de Bruges en Flandre, dans le XVe Siècle," and it met with even a warmer reception than when first published, for Van Praet had added a great deal of biographical and bibliographical information, which he had gained during the researches of forty-nine years. And his "Recherches sur Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de la Gruthuyse; suivies de la Notice des Manuscrits qui lui ont appartenu et dont la plus grande partie se Conserve à la Bibliothèque du Roi," were little else than a new and enlarged edition of his contribution to the Liège magazine, *L'Esprit des Journaux* (October, 1780), "Une Notice Abrégée d'un Manuscrit Français de la Bibliothèque du Roi, intitulée 'Tournois de la Gruthuyse.'" These Recherches were published in 1831, with five plates of line engravings. It is a work full of interest, for it contains a great deal of curious information far beyond the reach even of delvers in the mine of letters. Oddly enough, only five or six copies of these new editions ("Notice sur Colard Mansion" and "Recherches") bear the author's name. It was a characteristic of Van Praet that, while all his knowledge, all his advice, all his notes were ever at literary men's service, he always made it a condition of his aid that no acknowledgment of it should be published.

To end monographs of subjects, there may be added :—

Geraud's *Essai sur les Livres, dans l'Antiquité, particulièrement chez les Romains.* 1840. 8vo. [Reprinted from Techener's *Bulletin*.]

Histoire de la Bibliophilie; Recherches sur la Reliure, sur les Bibliothèques des plus célèbres Amateurs, &c., par une Société de Bibliophiles. Folio.

P. Jannet, J. F. Payen et Veinart. *Bibliotheca Scatologica.* 1850.

Anthologie Scatologique, recueillie et annotée par un Bibliophile de Cabinet. 1862. [Supplement to "*Bibliotheca Scatologica*."]

Bibliographie Clerico-Galante, Ouvrages Galants ou Singuliers sur l'Amour, les Femmes, le Mariage, le Théâtre, &c., Ecrits par des Abbés, Prêtres, Chanoines, Religieux, Religieuses, Evêques, Archevêques, Cardinaux et Papes; par l'Apôtre Bibliographe. 1879. 8vo.

La Bibliographie Jaune, Précédée d'une Dedicace à Tous Aulcuns qui ne sont pas Jaunes, d'un Prologue d'Alcofri bas et d'une Etude Historique et Littéraire sur le Jaune. . . . Conjugal de puis sa Découverte jusqu'à nos Jours; tot capita tot cornua; par l'Apôtre Bibliographe. 1880. 16mo.

G. Duplessis. *Bibliographie Paremiologique.* 1847.

A. Martin. *Recherches sur les Ex Dono.* 1877. 8vo.

Messrs. Marius Michel. *La Reliure Française depuis l'Invention de l'Imprimerie jusqu'à la fin du XVIII. Siècle.* 1880. 4to. 22 Plates.

Monograph bibliographies of persons are not less interesting :—

M. Adry. *Notice sur les Imprimeurs de la Famille des Elzevirs.* 1806. 8vo.

A. S. L. Berard. *Essai Bibliographique sur les Éditions des Elzevirs.* 1822. 8vo.

Ch. M. (Motteley). *Aperçu sur les Erreurs de la Bibliographie Spéciale des Elzevirs, et de leurs annexes, &c.* 1847. 12mo.

J. F. Payen. *Notice Bibliographique sur Montaigne.* 1837. 8vo.

A. A. Renouard. *Annales de l'Imprimerie des Estienne.* 1843. 8vo.

- G. A. Crapelet. Robert Estienne, Imprimeur Royal, et le Roi François I. *Nouvelles Recherches sur l'État des Lettres et de l'Imprimerie au XVI. Siècle.* 1839. 8vo.
- Aug. Bernard. *Les Etiennes et les Types Grécs de François I., complément des Annales Stéphaniennes.* 1856. 8vo.
- Abbé Caron. *Recherches Bibliographiques sur le Télémaque, les Oraisons Funèbres de Bossuet et le Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle.* 1840.
- Aug. Bernard. *Ant. Vitré et les Caractères Orientaux de la Bible Polyglotte de Paris.* 1857. 8vo.
- P. Deschamps. *Essai Bibliographique sur M. T. Cicéron.* 1863. 8vo.
- Le Roux de Lincy. *Recherches sur Jean Grollier, sur sa Vie et sa Bibliothèque, suivies d'un Catalogue des Livres qui lui ont appartenu.* 1866. 8vo.
- Ambroise Firmin-Didot. *Alde Manuce et l'Hellénisme à Venise.* With four portraits and one facsimile. 1873. 8vo.

To end incredulity, as one reads a catalogue of Paul Lacroix's works, and doubts the possibility of any writer's covering with ink so many sheets of paper, one is obliged to remember that M. Littré's Dictionary in manuscript consists of 415,636 sheets of paper, though he worked on it only from 1841 to 1865. Now Paul Lacroix has been sending "copy" to the printers ever since he was eighteen years old, and as it has been more than fifty-six years since he celebrated this birthday, one gazes without incredulity, but not without amazement, at his contributions to the publications of his day. Paul Lacroix was born in Paris, 27th Feb., 1806. While still a student of Collège Bourbon, he published (1824) a new edition of Clement Marot's Poems. In his nineteenth

year he offered several comedies in verse to the Odéon Theatre; they were accepted but never played. The Dramatic Authors' Association was not then founded, and dramatist's rights were as little respected in Paris as in London, where Sheridan could, unwhipt of justice, open a chest of drawers and say: "My dear fellow, I really don't know what has become of your play: there are lots of pieces, help yourself to as many as you choose." After Collège Bourbon had given Paul Lacroix a degree, he sought fame and fortune in the Press. His campaign in *Le Figaro*, *La Psyché*, and several other petty newspapers, secured neither money nor reputation. He turned his attention to novel-writing. He attempted to revive past ages, with their manners, customs, dress, modes of thought; and the story was but the canvas on which he embroidered all these colours of the past. He read incessantly, to accumulate materials for his novels, which are rather works of erudition than works of fancy. They lack animation too; narration is not sufficiently rapid; besides (this is a fault common to all of his works), the materials are not digested; he has made nothing his own by assimilation; he seems to have done little else than empty his commonplace books into these pages. He has written, not only novels, but dramas, bibliographies, archæological dissertations; edited authors (*e.g.* Rabelais, Beroelde de Verville, Marguerite de Navarre, &c.); issued

histories—"Le Moyen Age et la Renaissance," 1847-52. 5 vols. 4to. Ferd. Sere was joint author with him in this work. "Les Arts au Moyen Âge et à l'Epoque de la Renaissance," 1868. 8vo. Many illustrations are in both of these works. "L'Histoire de la Prostitution chez tous les Peuples;" the sale of this work was for years interdicted; he signed this work, "Pierre Dufour." Rabutaux was a joint author with him in this book. Lorenz gives ("Catalogue Générale de la Librairie Française depuis 1840," T. iii., p. 105) the titles of sixty-five new editions or new works of Lacroix published between 1840-65. He has been, besides, a constant contributor to periodicals. Government has repeatedly sent him abroad on literary or archæological missions. He has (save from 1851-58) long been a member of the *Comités Historiques*. He has, since 1855, been keeper of the *Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal*; his readiness to place all his stores of information at the service of every applicant is proverbial. The majority of his works have appeared with the pseudonym "*Bibliophile Jacob*," by which he is better known than by his own name. This is the origin of his pseudonym: there lived in the days of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. a learned Jesuit, Jacob de St. Charles, who was commonly known as *le Père Jacob*, and who became librarian of Cardinal de Retz. He was the author of a "*Histoire des Papes*," of "*Biblio-*

theca Pontifica," and of "Traité des Plus Belles Bibliothèques" (both mentioned elsewhere in this article), which are held in great esteem by bibliophiles. Lacroix became so fascinated by this old bookworm, he made the latter's name his own favourite pseudonym. Lacroix has also written under the pseudonym "Antony Dubourg." Here are some of his bibliographies :—

P. L. (Paul Lacroix), Jacob bibliophile. *Bibliographie et Iconographie de tous les Ouvrages de Restif de la Bretonne, comprenant la Description Raisonnée des éditions originales, des réimpressions, des contrefaçons, des Traductions, des Imitations, &c., y compris le Détail des Étampes et la Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de l'Auteur, par son Ami, Cubières Palmezeaux, avec des Notes historiques, critiques et littéraires.* 1875. 8vo.

— (Bibliophile Jacob). *Bibliographie Molièresque.* 1875. 2nd ed. 8vo.

— *Iconographie Molièresque.* 1876. 8vo.

F. Picot. *Bibliographie Corneillienne; ou, Description Raisonnée de toutes les Editions des Œuvres de Pierre Corneille, des Imitations ou Traductions qui en ont été faites et des Ouvrages relatifs à Corneille et à ses écrits.* 1875. 8vo.

M. Tourneux. *Prosper Mérimée, sa Bibliographie.* 1876. 8vo.

— Théophile Gautier, sa Bibliographie. 1876. 8vo.

Bibliographie et Iconographie des Œuvres de J. F. Regnard. 1877. 12mo.

Henry Harisse. *Bibliographie de Manon Lescaut, et Notes pour servir à l'Histoire du Livre.* 1877. 2nd ed. 8vo.

Jules Brivois. *Bibliographie de l'Œuvre de P. J. de Béranger, contenant la Description de toutes les Editions, l'Indication d'un grand Nombre de Contrefaçons, le Classement de suites de gravures, vignettes, &c.* 1880. 8vo.

These miscellaneous bibliographical works are not undeserving attention :—

Ch. Nodier. *Mélanges Tirés d'une Petite Bibliothèque.* 1829. 8vo.

Marquis du Roure. *Analecta Biblion; ou, Extraits de Divers Livres rares.* 1836-7. 2 vols. 8vo.

Ludovic Lalanne. *Curiosités Bibliographiques.* 1857. 18mo.

P. L. (Paul Lacroix), Jacob. *Dissertations Bibliographiques.* 1864. 12mo.

— *Enigmes et Découvertes Bibliographiques.* 1866. 12mo.

— *Mélanges Bibliographiques.* 1871. 12mo.

The reader has surveyed the guides to contemporary French literature, to local literature, to monographs of things and persons, and to the miscellanies of bibliography. Wider fields now invite his attention. He will find much to interest him in the earlier French bibliographers; for they reveal the direction of the currents of thought in those distant days, and lead students to the sources whence men then drew their knowledge.

There is probably no older French bibliographer than Philib. Maréchal, who wrote "*La Guide des Arts et des Sciences, et Promptuaire de tous les Livres tant composez que Traduicts en François,*" 1598, 8vo. This was followed by Gabriel Naudé, "*Avis Pour Dresser Une Bibliothèque,*" 1627 or 1644, 8vo; Ch. Sorel, "*Bibliothèque Française,*" 1667, 12mo; and "*De la Connaissance des Bons Livres,*" 1671, 12mo; La Croix du Maine, "*Desseins Présentés*

à Henry III. Pour Dresser Une Bibliothèque," 1683, 4to; Le Père Menestrier, "Bibliothèque Curieuse et Instructive de Divers Ouvrages Anciens et Moderns, *Trévoux*," 1704, 12mo; Baillet, "Jugement des Savans sur les Principaux Ouvrages des Auteurs, corrigés et augmentés par de La Monnoye, avec l'Anti-Baillet par Ménage," 1722-30, 8 vols., 4to; Langlet Du Fresnoy, "Méthode Pour Etudier l'Histoire," 1729, 6 vols., 4to; Gouget, "Bibliothèque Francoise (grammaire, rhétorique et poésie)," 1740-56, 18 vols., 12mo; *Catalogue Hebdomadaire*, 1753-89, 27 vols., 8vo. (This weekly publication does not contain all the works which appeared, and it is continually defaced by blunders due to gross negligence. Its first editor was Belle-pierre de Neuve-Eglise; after he withdrew, it fell into the hands of Pierres, a bookseller.) *Les Annales Typographiques*, 1758-62, 10 vols., 8vo. (This periodical was edited by Dr. Roux of Bordeaux.) Oliva, "Œuvres Diverses," 1758, 8vo; and "Étrennes aux Bibliographes," 1760, 24mo; Bollioud-Mermet, "De La Bibliomanie," 1761, 8vo. The second edition, which appeared in 1765, contains, besides, "l'Essai sur la Lecture;" the third edition was issued in 1866. "Bibliothèque Historique de la France, contenant le Catalogue des Ouvrages Imprimés et Manuscrits qui traitent de l'Histoire de ce Royaume, avec des Notes critiques et historiques, par Jacq. Lelong; nouv. ed., augmentée par Fevret de Fontette,

Camus, L. Th. et Ant. Prosp. Hérissant, Barbeau de la Bruyère, Coquereau, Rondet et autres," 1768-78, 5 vols., folio.

Jacques Lelong was born in Paris sometime in 1665. He was at a very early period of life admitted to the Order of the Knights of Malta; he became a resident of Malta when scarcely turned eleven years old. He very naturally fled the island as soon as he could, for he found it a most inhospitable abode. He was so imprudent (what judgment could be expected in a child of his tender years?) as to join the funeral procession of a person who had died of the plague (which had broken out in the island soon after his arrival). He had scarcely returned to his lodgings when he saw the doors walled up, and heard himself interdicted from holding all communication with the islanders, lest he should spread the plague, with which he was supposed to be infected. He thought, too, the master set over him unwarrantably harsh. So as soon as he could, he seized the pretext of declining health to get permission to leave Malta. He came to Paris and resumed his studies with the Oratorian Fathers. He showed great talents for mathematics and was soon sent to teach them in the famous Oratorian Collège de Juilly. Here he remained only a few years, for his Superiors ordered him to the Seminary Nôtre Dame des Vertus, near Paris, that he might have greater advantages for the cultivation of his

talents for mathematics. He still was far from suspecting his true vocation. It was revealed to him soon after his appointment as librarian of the Seminary. He became so passionately fond of bibliography that he was shortly recalled to Paris to become librarian of the Oratorian Convent in Rue St. Honoré. This convent's chapel is now the Protestant Église de l'Oratoire, familiar to every Englishman who has visited Paris. The convent's library was then one of the most valuable collections of works in the French capital; no public library could rival its wealth in Oriental manuscripts. At the Père Lelong's death, and although he had never commanded other than very limited resources, it was found that during his two-and-twenty years of office he had increased by one-third every department of the library. His learning would have been thought extraordinary even now. He was not only versed in all the dialects of Hebrew, but he was familiar with other Oriental languages, and with English, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. He was thoroughly master of geography and literary history. While pursuing these attainments, he found time to make three different sorts of catalogues of the convent's library, and to carry on correspondence with the most eminent scholars of Europe. He had never been strong. This unrespite'd toil impaired health which had never been firm. Still he would take no rest, and joyfully hailed

fever's sleepless hours, which gave him an excuse to leave his bed and to return to his books. Phthisis at last set in, and, when only fifty-six years old, he died, Aug. 13th, 1721, in Paris, at the house of his nephew Ogier, who was Receiver-General of the Clergy. All accounts represent him to have been a man of a character as holy and as attractive as his life was blameless. His piety was exemplary; it was fervent and unostentatious. His patrimony was large; he thanked God for it, because it the better allowed him to minister to the wants of the poor. His manners were winning and polished; his conversation was substantial and attractive. His character was gentle and modest. A pleasing anecdote is told of him. One day, Father Malebranche, who was his intimate friend, playfully bantered him on the infinite pains he took to discover a date or some characteristic trait of an historical person. Father Lelong smiled and answered, "Truth is so fascinating, one ought to neglect nothing to discover it, even in the smallest particulars." His works show how extensive and painstaking his researches were; but they are open to the criticism that their style is too negligent. He left these works: "*Bibliotheca Sacra, seu syllabus omnium ferme, Sacræ Scripturæ editionum ac versionum*," 1709, 2 vols., 8vo. Father Lelong had hoped in the latter years of his life to bring out a second edition of this work; he had corrected it, and had

framed a bibliography of all commentators. Seeing death approach, he confided the task of bringing out this second edition to his friend, Father Desmolets. It appeared two years after Lelong's death, namely, in 1723, in folio, with a sketch of the author's life and works. A. G. Marsch began to publish the third edition at Halle in 1778-90, but only five volumes in 4to of it appeared. Lelong's work had no equal for a great many years. His next work had, as it were, composed itself while he was collecting materials for his "*Bibliotheca Sacra*," for it consists of the notes he then made, notes moulded into a new form: "*Discours Historique sur les Principales Éditions des Bibles Polyglottes*," 1713, 12mo. This work contains a great deal of valuable information. His great work, the work which has made his name immortal, is "*Bibliothèque Historique de la France, contenant le Catalogue des Ouvrages imprimés et Manuscrits qui traitent de l'Histoire de ce Royaume, ou qui y ont rapport; avec des Notes critiques et historiques*," 1719, folio. Brunet says of it: "This work, despite numerous omissions and grave inaccuracies, is one of the most substantial works which bibliographical science has produced." Lelong's object in writing this work was to show the best method of studying the original authorities in French history, so as to get everything valuable from them, and to aid future historians of his country

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by advice and suggestions. It may be mentioned, as evidence of his talents for work, that he compiled and copied three times this great folio volume in thirty-six months. The work was no sooner in the press than Lelong tried to carry into execution a long-cherished design. He was dissatisfied with Duchêne's collection of French historians. He determined to bring out a fuller collection, from which no historian should be absent. He hoped to issue two or three volumes annually. He had amassed all the materials for the first volumes; all his own critical, chronological and geographical notes were ready for the press. Nothing remained to do but to collate all with the authorities, when "came the blind Fury with the abhorred shears, and slit the thin-spun life." His scheme did not miscarry after all. Its merits recommended it to the Benedictines of St. Maur. They undertook its execution, and, when quiet was restored to France, their labours, which the Revolution interrupted, were continued, and are still continued by the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. An interesting paper by Lelong, "Supplément à l'Histoire des Dictionnaires Hebreux de Volfius," is to be found in *Le Journal des Savants* (Janvier, 1707).

Lelong had hoped to give a second edition of his "Bibliothèque Historique." He had amassed a great quantity of additional materials, and he had covered the interpolated leaves of

the first edition he owned with many notes. These materials and this copy fell into the possession of Fevret de Fontette.

Charles Marie Fevret de Fontette came of a family which many generations of public-spirited men had made illustrious in Burgundy. Dijon owes to this family her public library. Charles Marie Fevret de Fontette was born in Dijon, 14th April, 1710. Belonging by birth to the aristocracy of the long robe, he had a seat in the Parliament of Burgundy, where he early rose to considerable eminence; but literature, not the law, had his heart. His favourite haunt was his library. He had selected it with great care, had spared no money, had added to it a most valuable collection of historical engravings. He, as has been said, came into possession of Lelong's papers, and of the latter's annotated copy of the "*Bibliothèque Historique*." He determined to give a new and complete edition of it, supplying all the deficiencies. He for fifteen years amassed materials, made researches, and then issued the first volume of his edition. He was well rewarded for all his pains by the warm reception this volume met with. But he, too, had laboured without thought of health. His volume had scarcely been published, when a decline set in; he languished, incapable of work, for a few months, and then he died, in Dijon, Feb. 16th, 1772, sixty-one years old. Nevertheless, the second

edition was completed by other hands, whose names have been given above.

The same year which saw the first volume of this second edition issue, witnessed the publication of J. B. L. Osmont's "Dictionnaire Typographique des Livres Rares," 1768, 12 vols., 8vo. Then came Abbé d'Hebrail and Abbé de Laporte's "France Littéraire," 1769, 2 vols., 8vo., of which a new edition was published, with a supplement by Guiot Victorin, 1769-84, 4 vols., 8vo. Merard (de St. Just), "Lettre au Comte Aug. de Nadaillon sur le Goût des Livres," Nancy, 1785, 8vo.

Soon afterwards the Revolution burst on France and swept away everything, even those quiet nooks and corners where the literary man strives to add to the world's intellectual wealth. No man cared to fill his head, as long as he could not be certain of keeping it on his shoulders from sunrise to sunset. The publications of those dark days were almost entirely political rhapsodies by ignorance; for "fools rush in, where angels fear to tread." These publications may be found chronicled in *La Correspondance du Libraire*, edited and published by Aubry, the bookseller and publisher, 1791-93, 3 vols., 8vo.

It was not until four years afterwards that Roux founded his *Journal Typographique et Bibliographique*, which Dujardin-Sailly edited after his death, 1797-1809, 13 vols., 8vo. In the same

year Ersch, a learned German, began the publication of "*La France Littéraire*," which covers French literature only from 1771 to 1800. *Hamburg*, 1797-1805, 5 vols., 8vo. Querard says of it:—"Whoever now investigates any portion of French bibliography would be inexcusable if he do not consult J. S. Ersch's '*France Littéraire depuis 1771*.' I have often drawn information from it." Barbier praises it with equal warmth. *Le Journal Général de la Littérature de France*, 1799; edited at first by Loos, and afterwards by Boucher de la Richarderie.

Desessart. *Les Siècles Littéraires de la France*. 1800. 7 vols. 8vo

De Perthes et Née de La Rochelle. *Guide de l'Histoire: Recueil contenant*, 1°, *Les Traités les plus courts et les meilleurs sur l'Etude et l'Utilité de l'Histoire*, etc.; 2°, *Le Tableau de l'Histoire Universelle*; 3°, *Une Bibliothèque Choisie*. 1803. 3 vols. 8vo.

S. Boulard. *Traité Élémentaire de Bibliographie*. 1804. 8vo.

F. J. Fournier (with Mauger, Jarde, etc.) *Dictionnaire Portatif de Bibliographie*. 1809. 8vo.

N. A. G. D. B. (Debray). *Tablettes Biographiques des Ecrivains Français, depuis la Renaissance des Lettres jusqu'à ce Jour*. 1810. 8vo.

Guil. Fleischer. *Bibliographie Française*. 1811. T. 1, T. 2. 8vo. [Fleischer was a German, who hoped to write a complete bibliography of French literature in 25 vols., with 3 vols. of tables. He reckoned without death; which smote him after the publication of the second volume. The work would not have given him the reputation he had hoped. His whole plan was wrong. He gave works in alphabetical order: for instance, "*Taming of the Shrew*" would not have been under S (Shakespeare), but under T. The two volumes published go only from A to Bh.]

Psaume. *Dictionnaire Bibliographique; ou, Nouveau Manuel du Libraire*. 1824. 2 vols. 8vo.

- J. F. Rolland. *Conseils pour Former une Bibliothèque ; ou. Catalogue de tous les Bons Ouvrages qui peuvent entrer dans une Bibliothèque Chretienne.* Lyons. 1833-43. 3 vols. 8vo.
- L. Aimé Martin. *Plan d'une Bibliothèque Universelle ; études des Livres qui peuvent servir à l'Histoire littéraire et philosophique du Genre humain.* 1837. [Introduction to the "Panthéon Littéraire."]
- Danjou. *Exposé succinct d'un Nouveau Système d'Organization des Bibliothèques Publiques ; par un Bibliothécaire.* Montpellier. 1845. 8vo.
- Ferd. Denis, P. Pinçon et de Martonne. *Nouveau Manuel de Bibliographie Universelle.* 1837. [Two editions were published simultaneously ; one in 18mo, which appeared in the "Collection Roret ;" the other in 8vo ; both editions were in 3 vols.]
- Tenant de Latour. *Mémoires d'un Bibliophile et Lettres sur la Bibliographie, à Mme. la Comtesse de Ranc.* . . . 1861. 18mo.
- *Dictionnaire de Bibliographie et de Bibliologie* (Supplément), contenant, 1. Partie: Bibles Hebraïques, Samaritaines ; Livres particuliers de la Bible en Hebreu, Grec, Latin, et Langues Orientales ; Livres séparés en divers Langues de l'Europe, etc. 2. Partie: Bibliologie, Histoire de la Bibliophilie, Reliures, Recherches sur les Bibliothèques des plus célèbres Amateurs, Armorial des Bibliophiles, etc ; Observations sur le Matériel et l'Ordre d'une grande Bibliothèque, par le R. P. P.
- *Catalogue des Ouvrages que l'on doit lire pour étudier la Religion et Éclaircir les difficultés de la Bible et de la théologie.*
- *Catalogue des principaux Auteurs de Collections des Conciles, Explications des Mots ambigus,* par le P. Adry, Oratorien.
- *Traité de la Lecture Chrétienne,* par D. Nic. Jamin, Religieux de la Congregation de St. Maur.
- *Bibliothèque d'un Littérateur et d'un philosophe Chrétien,* par le R. P. Gloriot, de la Compagnie de Jésus.
- *Choix de Lectures pieuses,* par le P. Tinthouin, Chanoine. 1866. 8vo. Double cols. [Abbé Migne's Collection.]
- Fertiault. *Les Amoureux du Livre.* 1876. 8vo.

F. Drujon. Catalogue des Ouvrages Condamnez, etc. depuis le 21 Octobre, 1814, jusqu' au 31 Juillet, 1877. 1879. 8vo

Les Ennemis des Livres, par un Bibliophile. Lyon. 1879. 8vo.

Some works have advisedly been omitted from their proper places in these lists, that all of the authors' contributions to bibliography might be considered together. By this arrangement men and books are gainers. The de Bures, for instance, cannot be judged, unless all of them and all of their works are grouped together. There was a Jean Debure, a bookseller and publisher, in Paris, as early as 1660, and there was another Jean de Bure, also a bookseller and publisher, in Paris in 1710, who was the father of Guillaume de Bure, of whom more presently. The degree of kindred between Jean of 1660 and Jean of 1710 has nowhere been clearly stated. The former was probably the great-grandfather of the latter. It is, however, certain that the family had been for at least two centuries, if not more, in the trade. Guillaume François de Bure was born in Paris in 1731. His father and grandfather had been booksellers and publishers. When only four-and-twenty, he published "*Musæum Typographicum ; seu, Collectio in qua omnium fere Librorum in quavis facultate ac Lingua variorum, etc.,*" 1755, 12mo. He signed this work G. F. Rebude, an anagram of his name. His next work was more important and does him great honour, "*Biblio-*

graphie Instructive; ou, Traité de la Connaissance des Livres rares et singuliers," 1763-68, 7 vols., 8vo. The first volume had no sooner appeared, than Mércier de St. Lègèr attacked it in three letters, addressed to *Le Journal de Trevoux*, 1763. De Bure at once replied with "Appel aux Savants et aux Gens de Lettres," 1763, 8vo; which he followed by "Lettre à M * * * Servant de Réponse à une Critique de 'La Bibliographie Instructive,'" 1763, 8vo, and in time by a "Supplément à la Bibliographie Instructive; ou, Catalogue des Livres du Cabinet de M. L. J. Gaignant," 1769, 2 vols., 8vo. De Bure's "Bibliographie Instructive" was addressed (as its title-page shows) rather to lovers of rare books than to students. This was natural. His family had, for more than a century, been intrusted with the catalogue and sale of the noblest libraries of France which had been dispersed. He himself had catalogued and sold the most valuable libraries of his day, which the caprice of owners, or the vicissitudes of fortune had doomed to the same fate. He, by his publication, roused connoisseurs' attention and directed it to literary treasures which had escaped notice, or had been undervalued, and he suggested the directions which searches for other similar treasures should take. "La Bibliographie Instructive" is the first French work which gives a critical catalogue of rare books, and a discriminating list of editions, not only of rare

books, but of other books, some editions of which are valuable. It cannot be said to have been superseded by later and fuller works, as it still has great value for its critical notices, for its evidence of the changes in connoisseurs' tastes, and of the fluctuations of the prices of rare books. In his "Supplément [better known as "Le Catalogue Gaignant"] à la Bibliographie Instructive," he points out and corrects many of the errors of the latter. De Bure adopted the systematic order for his work, with a table at the end of each division of subjects, and a general table at the end of the work. In 1782 Née de La Rochelle published, after de Bure's death, "Bibliographie Instructive, T. 10, contenant une Table destinée à faciliter la Recherche des Livres anonymes qui ont été annoncés par M. Debure le jeune dans sa 'Bibliographie Instructive,' et dans le 'Catalogue Gaignant,' et à suppléer à tout ce qui a été omis dans les Tables de ces deux Ouvrages." Connoisseurs add this useful octavo of Née de La Rochelle to de Bure's work. De Bure also published a "Catalogue de la Bibliothèque du Duc de La Vallière," 1767, 2 vols., 8vo. Care must be taken not to confound this catalogue with that which is hereafter mentioned.

Guillaume de Bure (or, as he was commonly called, de Bure l'aîné, to distinguish him from his first cousin, G. F. de Bure, who was known as de Bure le jeune) was born in Paris, 10th

May, 1734, and was from infancy bred in an intellectual atmosphere. His father was the Jean de Bure above mentioned. His mother was Mlle. Tilliard, a woman whose reputation for talents and for acquaintance with natural history had gone far beyond home circle. She had so valuable a conchological collection that Remy was entrusted with the preparation of its catalogue, and its sale lasted twelve days. He was admitted in 1759 to the Booksellers and Publishers' Guild. He made the sale of old books his business. In time he bought the stock-in-trade of de Bure le jeune and of de Bure St. Fauxbin, and became master of the largest bookshop in France. He had long before then become the correspondent of the most celebrated connoisseurs of Europe; for his family were known to possess an integrity above temptation, and to carry a most delicate sense of honour into all their dealings. In 1777, an incident occurred in his life which is well worthy to be mentioned. The provincial booksellers and publishers complained of the hardships thrown on them by the Copyright Law. The grievance was so just and righteous, that the Council of State abated it, and, by a decree dated 30th August, 1777, ordered, that copyright should last only until publishers had recouped costs of publication; and as the provincial trade found this measure scarcely sufficient redress, a second decree was almost immediately

issued to warrant the free sale and circulation throughout France of all pirated editions of copyrighted works, upon condition that each pirated copy sold should pay a certain tax to the publisher, for which it would be stamped by the Guild. De Bure was then Deputy Master of the Guild. It became his duty to stamp all these pirated copies; they had been printed in Paris under the very nose of the publishers of the copyright works. De Bure knew that if this measure were carried into execution these publishers would irretrievably be ruined. He refused to stamp the pirated copies. The pirates and the provincial trade were not to be defrauded of their just rights. They got a *lettre de cachet*, with which, on the 23rd January, 1778, de Bure was imprisoned in the Bastille. If de Bure had doubted the general consideration in which he was held, this imprisonment revealed to him his high position. Delaunay, the Governor of the Bastille, did everything in his power to make de Bure forget that he was a prisoner, and public opinion interfered so actively that in a very few days he was again at liberty. Dutens had bought Jean Jacques Rousseau's library. He had found in it Helvetius's "*Esprit*," its margins covered with notes refuting it by Rousseau. Dutens published this refutation, dedicated it to de Bure, and sent the latter the annotated copy. He enjoyed other honours. He had been made

bookseller and publisher of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres (he published the last four volumes of the first series of "Memoirs" of this Academy), and bookseller of the King's and of Monsieur's (afterwards Louis XVIII.) library. When the Revolution occurred he was made a member of the Commission on Public Monuments, and did France yeoman's service by rescuing from certain destruction a great many invaluable books and manuscripts. He fell asleep from sheer exhaustion of nature, 4th February, 1820, in the 86th year of his age, having lived to become the oldest French bookseller, publisher, and bibliographer. His contributions to bibliography were valuable: forty-three catalogues of libraries, among them those of the Duke de la Vallière, 1783, 3 vols., 8vo; of Gouttard, 1780, 8vo; of De St. Cérans, 1780, 8vo; the Duke d'Aumont, 1782, 8vo; D'Ennery, 1786, 8vo; D'Holbach, 1789, 8vo. It should be mentioned he was author only of the first part of the "Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque du Duc de la Vallière," which contained the manuscripts (described, as has been said, by Van Praet), the first editions, and other valuable works. J. L. Nyon framed the second part of the catalogue of this library, and which contained the less valuable books. This catalogue was published in 1784, 6 vols., 8vo. All the books herein catalogued were bought as they stood by the Marquis de Poulmy and added to

his valuable library which, after this reinforcement, contained a peerless collection of French and Italian works of literature and history, from 1600 to 1780. At his death they were bought by the Count d'Artois (afterwards Charles X.). At the Revolution the library became the "Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal," the name it still bears. Guillaume de Bure married Mdle. Barrois. His two sons, J. Jacq. and Mar. Jacq. de Bure, carried on the business, until first the latter and then the former died. They, too, enriched bibliography with excellent catalogues, the most famous of which is "Catalogue des Livres Rares et Précieux de la Bibliothèque de M. le Comte Mac-Carthy Reagh," 1815, 2 vols., 8vo, and with which more than one bibliographer credits their father. The name de Bure disappeared from the list of Paris booksellers with J. Jacq. de Bure's death. In the autumn of 1853 this publication was issued by L. Potier, a bookseller worthy to be mentioned with the de Bures, "Catalogue des Livres Rares et Précieux, Manuscrits et Imprimés, de la Bibliothèque de feu M. J. J. de Bure l'aîné," 8vo. The catalogue contained 1,853 works, which had not cost the de Bures £2,400. They were sold at auction, and fetched £5,740. The family library followed the family, and disappeared. The very house where the family had lived and kept shop for so many years in turn disappeared. The new Boulevard St. Michel swept it away,

and now the bazaar at the south-western corner of this boulevard and Rue Serpente stands on the site of the de Bures' old home. Dibdin has described (Vol. II., "Tour in France and Germany," p. 387) the de Bures' library. Here is a description of their home :—

"It is impossible for me to separate the two brothers in my recollections. We all have known these last representatives of the French book trade of the olden time. They were so thoroughly trustworthy, so simple in all their ways ; they enjoyed with so much modesty their fortune, nobly acquired by their own and by their father's toil ; and they themselves loved books as much as if they had never sold them. I have often seen both of them in that shop, or rather in that drawing-room, in No. 7, Rue Serpente, where my father (the celebrated Oriental scholar, Silvestre de Sacy) went daily, and where Larcher, Villoison, Du Theil, Sainte Croix, and their peers, so often met together. How faithfully those brothers represented the olden time middle-class of Paris, enriched by an honourable trade ; those families that handed down the same profession from father to son as some title of dignity, with the great-grandfather's shop (often dark and begrimed) and the old heraldic sign, worth every whit any other armorial bearings ! What a frank and gracious good-nature beamed in their greeting ! What

candour and thorough integrity shone on their face! All the good olden time lived and breathed in them. They made no pretensions. There was not a particle of haughtiness about them. There was nothing in their manners which hinted the humility of gain, or the pride of wealth won. They were as happy as men can be on this earth by the gentle and peaceful uniformity of their lives; by their union, which was never clouded one single instant; by the happiness they diffused around them. I still remember, among other curiosities which they showed with courteous affability to their friends, an old family picture, painted as long ago as 1700, if I rightly remember, and which represented the marriage of one of their kinsmen in St. André-des-Arcs Church, now destroyed. The sight of this picture, whose merit was solely patriarchal, made their faces gleam with a contentment which it was impossible not to share with them. Ah! if such were the good folks of the olden time, I confess that, of a truth, the olden time was better than nowadays. Alas! have domestic life and home's hallowed influences been among those old feudal things which we have abolished? Messrs. de Bure represented, too, the olden-time fraternity of booksellers and learned men. Their customers were their friends. They often ventured on the costly undertaking of bringing out a work of erudition, merely because of the

author's name and merit, and with little hope of recouping their outlay. It was honourable to them to be the publishers of such a work ; that sufficed them. It is true that learned men, on their side, found pleasure, and felt it an honour, to have Messrs. de Bure for publishers. The Abbé Barthélemy had selected them to be the publishers of his 'Voyage du Jeune Anacharsis,' M. Larcher of his translation of Herodotus, M. Darcier of his version of the Cyropædia. I knew M. Larcher in the last years of his life. It seems to me I still see him, with his ancient costume, stern look, and the century, almost every year of which was on his head. How old he seemed to me ! One was sure to see him every day, at the same hour, seated under the same tree, in the Luxembourg Garden, attended by his maid-of-all-work, who was almost as old as himself. An old member of the University, M. Larcher, with a simplicity I like, had retained the habit of giving himself a holiday every Thursday, and this holiday he spent in Messrs. de Bure's shop, talking with them of the news of the republic of letters, or hunting, as long as his strength lasted, among their shelves laden with old books. M. Larcher had become a good Catholic, and had invented for fast and penitential days a mode of penance which could have served nobody but himself. These days he never read Greek, but mortified himself by reading only vile Latin. I do not

know whether it be that 'tis because I myself am growing old, but it seems to me that the men I knew in my youth had an originality of physiognomy and a piquancy of character which are no longer to be seen. I remember all the members of the old Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. It would be hard to assemble their like at present—at least, so I think, without meaning to wrong anybody. I have not wandered as far from my subject as may be thought, for in speaking of Messrs. de Bure I must already have given some idea of the library formed by such men. It, too, is of the olden time, solid in substance, selected with sound taste, slowly collected during more than sixty years—a family library. Messrs. de Bure have carefully recorded on the fly-leaf of some of the most beautiful of these books that they were presents from their mother, to whom her husband had given them. As remarkable by her intellect as by her rare beauty, their mother was fond of books. It need scarcely be said that opportunities to satisfy this taste, rarely found in women, had not been wanting to her. Her precious library was formed especially of two sorts of books: religious works and Spanish works. Hence it is that these two divisions are extraordinarily rich in Messrs. de Bure's Catalogue. A 'Cancionero' and a 'Romancero,' which are said to be most valuable, come from Mdme. de Bure's library. She owned, too,

those beautiful manuscript 'Heures,' adorned with most admirable miniatures; and from her library came an 'Imitation of Jesus Christ,' translated by the celebrated Lemaistre de Sacy, the copy which belonged to Henrietta of France, daughter of Henry IV., and wife of Charles I., King of England, the Queen whose funeral sermon Bossuet preached. Is not this a book of unspeakable value? What a delicate pleasure M. Guillaume de Bure must have enjoyed when, upon his return home from those famous sales of the last century, usually confided to him, he could draw from his pocket and give his wife such a book as this! Messrs. de Bure have added, during their long career, to these legacies of their parents, sometimes one and then another work from the wealthiest and most admirable libraries of their day; doubtless from the library of Larcher, and of Caillard, and of MacCarthy. They rarely returned from any sale without their share of treasure. But then the book wanted must be in excellent preservation, and not too dear, for they admitted none but first-rate books to their library, and they were too modest and too prudent to be guilty of folly in paying extravagant prices." (S. DE SACY, "*Variétés Littéraires, Morales et Historiques*," Vol. I., p. 243.)

Another bookseller's name—no one after reading these pages can deny that booksellers have most generously paid "the debt which every

man owes to his profession"—another bookseller's name is inseparably linked with the de Bures. Jean François Née de La Rochelle was born in Paris, 9th Nov., 1751. His father was François Née de La Rochelle, a lawyer of the Parliament of Paris, and a son of Jean Née de La Rochelle, an eminent lawyer of Clamecy, Nivernais, and a law author of some merit. The subject of this notice lost his father in 1756, when he was scarcely five years old. His mother afterwards married Gogué, a well known bookseller and publisher, who took the tenderest care of his stepson. After giving the latter a thorough education, he took the young man into partnership, and when in 1786 Gogué quitted business to enjoy his well-earned fortune, he made Née de La Rochelle his successor. The inundation of blood which flooded Paris in 1793, disheartened Née de La Rochelle, as it did many another. He sold stock and shop to his brother-in-law, Merlin, an attorney who had taken refuge in the trade upon the disorganisation of the administration of justice. Née de La Rochelle removed to Le Nivernais, the old home of his family. He had scarcely entered Gogué's bookshop, when he became passionately enamoured of books. He thoroughly studied bibliography. Once at home in Le Nivernais, he devoted nearly his whole time to his favourite studies, and in due season published the following works (in addition to those already mentioned), "*Biblio-*

thèque Historique; ou, Choix des meilleurs Livres d'Histoire, de Géographie, et de Chronologie," 1806, 8vo. "Éloge Historique de Jean Gensfleisch, dit Guttemberg, Premier Inventeur de l'Art Typographique à Mayence," 1811, 8vo, with portrait. "Recherches Historiques et Critiques sur l'Établissement de l'Art Typographique en Espagne et en Portugal," 1831, 8vo. He was moreover the author of several valuable catalogues of libraries. The management of his estate, the discharge of duties as municipal councillor and justice of the peace (he held this office in La Charité-sur-Loire from 1802-28), relieved the thoughts given to books, until he reached the extreme limit of old age. He died 16th Feb., 1838, aged 86 years.

Surely there never was a more charming bookworm than Etienne Gabriel Peignot. Many of his contemporaries have borne witness to his amiable erudition; his letters—M. Emile Peignot, his grandson, has just published his correspondence from 1813 to 1845—bear still more unimpeachable evidence of his many attractions. He was born in Arc-en-Barrois, 15th May, 1767. He was bred to and practised law for some time in Besançon; but having been appointed Librarian of the École Centrale of la Haute Saône, which had been established in Vésoul, he threw heart and soul into the discharge of his new duties. Abbeys and convents for miles around Vésoul had been

suppressed and pillaged. Their intellectual treasures had been huddled together by ignorant hands and were exposed to all perils—by fire, by flood, by base uses. Peignot never rested as long as he saw one of them still to be secured for his library. He was next made Principal of Vésoul College, where he remained many years, and which he quitted when promoted to be Master of Lyons College and District Inspector of Classes. He discharged these duties with zeal, but it was always with delight that he returned to books; though it must be added that he did not desert society for his favourites; he bore his share in company and trained up a family for the community. No man has done more than he to foster in France love of bibliography. He made it as amiable as himself. These are his more important contributions to bibliography:—

Dictionnaire Raisonné de Bibliologie. *Vésoul*. 1802-04. 3 vols. 8vo.

Essai de Curiosités Bibliographiques. *Vésoul*. 1804. 8vo.

Dictionnaire Critique, Littéraire et Bibliographique des Principaux Livres Condamnés au Feu, Supprimés, ou Censurés. 1806. 2 vols. 8vo.

Repertoire de Bibliographies Spéciales, Curieuses et Instructives. *Besançon*. 1810. 8vo.

Répertoire Bibliographique Universel, Contenant la Notice Raisonnée des Bibliographies Spéciales Publiées jusqu'à ce Jour. 1812. 8vo.

Les Variétés, Notices et Raretés Bibliographiques. *Dijon*. 1822. 8vo. [A continuation of "Essai de Curiosités Bibliographiques."]

Catalogue d'une Partie des Livres composant l'Ancienne Bibliothèque des Ducs de Bourgogne. 1830. 8vo.

- Manuel du Bibliophile. *Dijon*. 1823. 2 vols. 8vo.
Essai sur l'Histoire du Parchmen et du Velin. 1802. 8vo.
Essai sur la Reliure des Livres et sur l'Etat de Librairie chez les Anciens. 1824. 8vo.
Recherches Historiques et Littéraires sur les Dances des Morts et sur l'Origine des Cartes à Jouer. *Dijon*. 1826. 8vo.
Predicatoriana; ou, Révélation Singularière et Amusantes sur les Prédicateurs. [Extracts from the most singular collections of sermons, *sermonnaires* as they are called, of the Middle Ages, of the 15th and of the 16th centuries.]
Choix de Testaments Anciens et Modernes, Remarquables par leur Importance, leur Singularité et leur Bizarrie. *Dijon*. 1829. 2 vols. 8vo. [The first will given is Plato's, he died 348 years B.C.; the last is M. Helloin's, he died in 1828. It is said that the first publication of Napoleon's will made in France was here.]
Recherches sur la Personne (et les Portraits) de Jesus Christ et de Marie. 1829. 8vo.
Tableau de Moeurs au Xe Siècle; ou, la Cour et les Loix de Howel-le-Bon, Roi d'Aberfraw, de 907 à 948. Suivi de Cinq Pièces de la Langue Française aux Onzième et Treizième Siècles, telle qu'elle Se Parlait en Angleterre après la Conquête de Guillaume de Normandie, et Terminé par une Notice sur la Langue Anglaise depuis son Origine jusqu'au XVIII. Siècle. 1832. 8vo. [This is the tenth volume of Crapelet's "Collection des Anciens Monuments de l'Histoire et de la Langue Française."]
Recherches sur la Philoterie; ou, Usage de Boire à la Santé. 1836. 8vo.
Recherches sur les Autographes. 1836. 8vo.
Souvenirs Relatifs à quelque Bibliothèques Particulières du Temps Passé.

To give some idea of Peignot's works, here is the table of contents of one of them, its subject is the Public Executioner:—

- The Public Executioner among the Ancients (Asiatics, Greeks and Romans).
- The Etymology of the Word *Bourreau*.
- The Public Executioner in Modern Times.

The Right to Arrest granted to the Public Executioner.
The Public Executioner's Rights to the Criminal's Corpse.

Who must Fill the Office if there be no Executioner ?

The Sworn Tormentors of the Middle Ages.

The Public Executioner's Costume and Domicile.

Women Executioners in the Days of St. Louis.

People's Eagerness to Witness Public Executions.

Description and Summary of the Mystery of the Holy Host, in which figured the Executioners of Paris and of Senlis.

Fragment of Jean Bouchet (an old poet) on Public Executioners.

A Nobleman Became Public Executioner in a Fit of Ill-Humour.

A Public Executioner was Hanged in Paris during *la Ligue*.

Are there any Precedents of Warrant given Executioner to Discharge condemned Criminal on Way to Execution ?

The Executioner who Beheaded Marshal de Biron.

Anecdote of Cardinal de Richelieu in which the Executioner figures.

Dedication to the Public Executioner by Furetière.

Summary of the Tragedy of "Sainte Reine," in which the Executioner and his Deputy play a part.

Abbé Galioni's Eulogy of the Executioner of Naples.

Tassoni's Eulogy of Executioners.

Theological Work written by Sanson, the Public Executioner of Paris.

De Maistre on the Public Executioner.

Bibliography of Works on the Public Executioner, published in Germany. (None exist in France.)

Historico-Literary Appendix on the Antiquity of the Instrument of Execution called the Guillotine.

After reading this table of contents it is easy to imagine the method employed in writing his work on the origin and forms of salutations, on the origin and usage of *charivaris*, others above mentioned, and others still, whose titles failing

space forbids admittance here. He left behind him fifty or more unpublished works in manuscript, among them a "Myriobiblon Français," which in 1830 numbered twelve or fifteen volumes and increased daily. Peignot in 1830 had amassed in this work above 3,000 references to, or critical notices of, select works, memoirs, dissertations, and treatises on every sort of subject, published either separately or in great literary and academical collections; each summary having a reference to the page and volume of the work in which the original was to be found. Each subject was treated by itself, and all the contents were arranged alphabetically. Some Paris publishers bought the manuscripts he left and announced their publication. But time flies for bibliographies as well as for bibliographers; new researches are continually bringing new facts to light, and the work which yesterday was full and accurate is to-day incomplete and erroneous. Peignot's manuscripts are still unpublished. It has often been wondered how he was able to do so much work. His secret was that from the hour he began to read he began to write; left hand never held a book that right hand had not a pen; every leisure moment he gave to book and pen; he noted everything he read or heard in commonplace books under proper heads—authors, titles, subjects, words, thoughts, references to kindred subjects. He, on his seventy-fourth birthday,

wrote to a friend : "Alas ! I am now seventy-four years old. Oh, how I decline ! My eyes fail me ; my legs still carry me, but they begin to dance in the sockets, and I feel old age, which, laying his shrivelled hands on my shoulders, tries to make my back take the shape of a basket's handle ; but I fight hard against him ; I work incessantly, every day sees me with book and pen in hand." It need scarcely be said (for he was a bibliographer) he lived to be eighty-three years old ; he died in Dijon, April 14, 1849. He, too, often wrote under pseudonyms ; his favourite signatures were "G. P." (Gabriel Peignot), "Philomneste, B. A. V." (Bibliothécaire à Vésoul), and "P. Berigal" (an anagram of Gabriel).

Another contemporary of the de Bures and of Née de La Rochelle, and, like them, a bookseller and the son of a bookseller, was Jacques Charles Brunet, whose fame as a bibliographer has perhaps extended wider than that of any other bibliographer, except perhaps Dibdin's ; and where one of these two is known, the other is a familiar acquaintance. Jacques Charles Brunet lisped in bibliography, for books' titles came unconsciously to his lips. A bookshop was his nursery ; his first playthings were books. No wonder that, when scarce two-and-twenty, he brought out such a work as "*Supplément au Dictionnaire Bibliographique de l'Abbé Duclos et de Cailleau*," 1802, T. IV., 8vo. He had a

passion for bibliography as other young men have for horses, or for yachts. The reception given this work by the studious world fanned his passion, and he studied bibliography with new ardour. Eight years afterwards he gave the first edition of the work now so famous, "*Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur de Livres*," 1810, 3 vols., 8vo. Did he dream then, that to correct, revise and perfect this work was thenceforward destined to be the labour of his life? So the Fates had willed it! In time he gave, "*Nouvelles Recherches Bibliographiques*," 1834, 2 vols., 8vo, which was intended to be a supplement to the third edition of his work. The fourth edition had swollen to five volumes, and these volumes too had grown plethoric (1842-44). He brought out the fifth edition, merging into seven volumes all its predecessors.

He was seventy-eight years old when he undertook to bring out this edition; but, being a bibliographer, he knew he might surely reckon on eighty-seven years of life at least. The edition was nearly nine years in press. He saw it printed, published, and even more praised by the Press than its predecessors had been. Then he died, 16th Nov., 1867. He said in the preface to the third edition (1820): "After more than twenty years of assiduous labour," he had given that edition to the world; he might have told the public that he had brought the fifth edition to its perfection by more than sixty-six years of assiduous labour.

It is at such price excellence is attained. Independent of fortune, his comfortable income sensibly increased by money made in the way most congenial to him—he was constantly intrusted with the preparation of catalogues of libraries to be sold—all public and private libraries open to him (even their *cabinets noirs* flew open at his approach), master of company wherever he desired society (for he was attractive by his originality, which was great and unaffected—even his petulance was not unpleasant, for its sallies were commonly directed to passions which notoriously were his masters, for instance, love of books), the authority in bibliography from which no appeal was allowed, with no hostages, not even a wife, given to fickle Fortune, esteemed and respected in proportion to familiar acquaintance, conscious of reputation which constantly increased, he was as happy as only lovers of books can be. Death itself came as nurse to drowsy child, to whom it says: "'Tis time to go to bed;" not one disease heralded it. The clock stopped, simply because it had run down.

We have of Brunet, besides the works above mentioned, "Notice sur les Différentes Éditions des Heures Gothiques," 1834, 8vo; "Notice sur Deux Anciens Romans Intitulés," "Les Chroniques de Gargantua," 1834, 8vo; "Poésies Françaises de J. E. Alione (d'Asti)," 1836, 8vo; "Recherches Bibliographiques et Critiques sur les

Éditions Originales des Cinq Livres du Roman Satirique de Rabelais, et sur les Différences de Texte, qui se font remarquer particulièrement dans le Premier Livre du Pantagruel et dans le Gargantua," 1852, 8vo; "Notice sur des Heures Gothiques imprimées à Paris à la fin du XV. Siècle, &c.," 1864, 8vo; "Notice sur M. Parison" (his most intimate friend and right hand in the preparation of the "Manuel"). All of these are pamphlets. There are many catalogues by Brunet; these two are oftenest mentioned: "Catalogue des Livres Imprimés et Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque de feu M. le Marquis Germer Garnier, &c." *Brunet*, 1822, 8vo; "Catalogue des Livres Rares et Précieux du Cabinet de M * * * (Léon d'Ourches)," 1811, 8vo. Brunet had formed a most valuable library for his own use. It was dispersed after his death. A catalogue of it was published, "Table Alphabétique des Noms d'Auteurs et des Ouvrages Anonymes du Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de feu M. Jacques Charles Brunet, Auteur du 'Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur de Livres,' suivie de la Liste des Prix d'Adjudication," 1868, 8vo.

It is now thirteen years since the fifth edition of Brunet's "Manuel" appeared. The need of a supplement to it had for some time been felt, when his publishers, Messrs. Firmin-Didot, pressed two well-known bibliographers to prepare the desired work. It has been published. "Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur de Livres :

Supplément contenant : 1. Un Complément du Dictionnaire Bibliographique de J. Ch. Brunet, avec . . . la Description minutieusement détaillée, d'après les Originaux, d'un grand Nombre d'Ouvrages Français et Étrangers inconnus de M. Brunet, ou négligés par lui comme ayant peu de valeur, alors qu'il rédigeait son Manuel, ouvrages fort recherchés et fort appréciés aujourd'hui. On y a joint une concordance des Prix auxquels une partie de ces Ouvrages ont été portés dans les principales ventes publiques de France et de l'Étranger depuis quinze Ans, ainsi que l'Évaluation approximative des Livres dont il n'a pas été possible de citer d'adjudication ; par P. Deschamps et G. Brunet," 1879-80, 2 vols., 8vo. These volumes are made to match in every particular Brunet's "Manuel." They have been harshly criticised; jealousy had a large share in the cavils. There necessarily are mistakes in these two volumes; but the authors' names, their being selected to execute the work by the late Ambroise Firmin-Didot, an authority who had all France to choose from, and the revision of every page by such experienced bibliographers as Paul Lacroix and L. Potier, are pledges of the accuracy of the work.

Pierre Gustave Brunet (M. P. Deschamps' associate in the above work) was born in Bordeaux (where he still lives), 18th Nov., 1807. He has frequently been confounded with Jacques Charles Brunet, though there were no ties of

blood between them; but both of them were passionate bibliographers. Pierre Gustave Brunet early devoted himself to the study of the dialects of France and of the old French language. The titles of the pamphlets he has published on these subjects, with examples of works in these dialects, or in old French, would fill many pages. He has published a good many bibliographical works with the pseudonym Dom Catalogus. "La Bibliothèque Biblico-Facétieuse, par les Frères Gébéodé," is by him and by Octave Delapierre (G.B. O.D. the initials of their names, separated by E). He, with the pseudonym Philomneste Junior, is the author of "Livres Payés en Vente Publique 1,000 fr. et au-dessus, depuis 1866 jusqu'à ce Jour; aperçu sur la Vente Perkins à Londres; Étude bibliographique," *Bordeaux*, 1877; "Les Fous Littéraires: Essai Bibliographique sur la Littérature Excentrique, les Illuminés, Visionnaires, etc.," *Bruxelles*, 1880, 12mo; and "La Papesse Jeanne, Étude Historique et Littéraire; Édition Augmentée; Curieuses Gravures sur Bois du XV. Siècle et la Grande Planche de la Procession et del'Accouchement, Tirée de l'Ouvrage de Spannheim," *Bruxelles*, 1880, 12mo. Among his other works may be mentioned, "Essai d'Étude Bibliographique sur Rabelais," 1841, 8vo; "Dictionnaire de Bibliographie Catholique," 1859; "Essai sur les Bibliothèques Imaginaires," 1861; "Fantaisie Bibliographique," 1863; "La

France Littéraire au XV. Siècle ; ou, Catalogue raisonné des Ouvrages imprimés en Langue Française jusqu'en l'An 1500," 1865, 8vo ; "Curiosités Bibliographiques et Artistiques," Genève, 1867, 8vo ; "Études sur la Reliure des Livres et sur les Collections de quelques Bibliophiles célèbres," Bordeaux, 1868.

The reader has now in his possession guides to every part of France's intellectual domain ; for, incomplete as this list is, it puts in every reader's hands means to repair all its deficiencies.

J. D. O.

PARIS, *December*, 1880.

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